LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1865.

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No notice will be taken of Anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenti-cated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.
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NOTICE.-ROBERT FLOYD. Esq., is admitted a part ner in our bous- from this date. The style will be as MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG.

MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG, Provision and Commission Mer-

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SUBJECT GENERAL'S OFFICE,) OTICE.-MEDICAL OFFICERS OF NOT LESS than two years' service, who have been honorably dis-charged and desire to receive appointments as SURGEONS or ASSISTANT SURGEONS in the United States Army Corps now being organized at Washington, are invited to forward their applications, testimonials and evidence of ervice to the Sprgeon General without delay.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE RE-moved their place of business to No. 415 Main street b tween Fourth and Fifth, where they will centinue the wholesale Grocery and Commission business. Jai 247

CLAIM ACENCY.

Government Claims.

JUDGE S. W. JOHNSTON, OF WASHINGTON CITY, and COL. S. D. BisCCE, lare 20th Kenincky Infantry, of Louisville Ky., have associated themselves together for the collection and prosecution of claims against the tovernment. S. W. Johnston will reside at Washington City and S. D. Huresat Louisville. They will give attention to all business before the Cont of Claims and the various Bepartments of the Government, and g.v. special attention to all teamlest claims for lose of damage. Office of present at the sonthwest corner of Main and Second streets, back r. om, np starre, where all business confided to m. will be premptly attended to by Colonel Bince of Charles J. Clarke, k.g., who is such sized to do f.r.n., Address

Care of C. J. Clarke, Louisville, Ky.

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JEWELRY STORE, No. 233 Main st., one door above Third.

DRY COODS.

The Election of Abraham Lincoln.

Norder to prove my faith by my deeds, and being fully convinced now, that the American people will have to subject itself for another four years to the rule of the "tyrant and userper," and that in that emerger, gold and gerral merchandine will experience considerable downward endency, I have concluded to reduce the prices of my well assorted stock of

Dry Goods, Cloaks, Mantillas, Rich Dress Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Shawls. Silks, Domestics, And everything eise usually kept in a first class Dry Goods Hones to such figures as will justify everybody from the highest to the lowest to pitch in.

If you want Bargains call at No. 429, south side Market between Fourth and Fifth streets, and see whether I mean what I say.

8. GEIFF. and dir

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Breakfast Capes,

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Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts Drawers. Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs. Towels Combs. Brushes Buttons. Threads Pocket-Milrors,

Travelling Bags, Pencils. Pens, &c.; Envelopes, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC NOTIONS

AND FANCY GOODS. We are constantly receiving New Goods adapted to the wants of the trade, which will be sold low for cash.
COUNTRY and CITY MERCHANTS and SUTLERS

are solicited to examine our stock.

HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

dedical Department of the West.

HEAD-QUARTERS (established by order of the Secretary of War), LOUISVILLE, KY. ary of War), LOUISVILLE, KY.

This Department embraces all States, North and South, which lis west of the Allegheny Mountains, including the ollowing Military Departments:
Department of the Northwest; Northern Department; Department of Missouri, Kansas, and these composing the Military Division of the Mississippi.
Colonel E. C. Wood, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Army, in charge. Chief of Staff-Surgeon Joseph B. Brown, U. S. A. Assistant-Assistant Surgeon C. Ofary, U. S. A.; Assistant-Assistant Surgeon F. L. Town, U. S. A. Mices—708 Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth, Louisville, Ky. —708 Jenerson street, Detween Dweetin and Eigenn, rille, Ky. ical Inspectors, U. 5. A.—Lientenant Colonie B. H. ige, Louss Himphreys, and N. S. Townshend, Sta-(when not on inspecting duty), Lonisville, lical Purveyr, U. S. A.—Surgeon D. L. Marruder, A. Office—north side Main street, between First and second.

R. H. Gilbert, Surgeen United States Volunteers, Sn-perintendent and Medical Director of United States, Army seneral Meetitals of Louisville, Ky., and Jeffe souville, lad. Offics on Walnut street, between Fourth and Figh.

General Hospitals in Louisville, Ky.

Officers' U. S. A. General Hospital. Cerner of Brook and Broadway. In sharge of Wm Reudenin, United States Volunteers. Brown U. S. A. General Hospital. Third street, three mil s from the city. In charge esistant Surgeon B. E. Fryer, United States Army, Crittenden U. S. A. General Hospital. Clay U. S. A. General Hospital.

ith street, between Walnut and Chestnut. In charge Eruptive U. S. A. General Hospital. (Eranch 2. small-pex: Branch 4, measl s). On the whore road, three miles from the city. In charge urgeon A. U. Swartzwelder, United States Volunieers.

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No. 16 U. S. A. General Hospital,
Near Ralifend Depot. In charge of Assistant Surgeon
A. B. Prescott, United States Volunteers.

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Surgeon Thes. W. Fry. U. S. V., Superlutendent of Hospitals. Office, Delbaw Hone.

Hospital No. 4, upper corner Nialb and Main; S. J. Alizander, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A. in charge.

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HOSPITAL CHAPLAINS. No. 4 and "Oblo," Bev. W. V. Daniela; servi Ay at 9 A M.

Rot. 5 and 8, Rev. S. S. Potter,

No. 6, Rev. E. J. Purdy; services Theaday at 6 P M., and

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Gen. Quitman's Life and Correspondence, Head's Daily Religious E sercises. Prime's Life of Dr. Murray (Klrwan.) A Roving Printer's Adventures in the

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House on the Moor, by Olip haut. Lucy Crofton, by Oliphant, Wheat and Tares. The Cross of Honor James' Novels. 'Trollope's Lindis Farn Chas ?. Opies' Works-library blndfi ig.

ADDITIONS.

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trated, printed on heavy white paper. and

Letter from New Orleans.

Sunday Regulations .- The Draft in Louislana-News from Mobile-Death of an American Consul. Correspondence of the Union Press

NEW ORLEANS, January 29, 1864. In by-gone years New Orleans must have from all appearances been a great city. Business of every description we understand was brisk, and all commodities from the adjoining districts found a market within the walls of the "Crescent City." This business so continued to increase that the six days set apart for the "toil of man" was found insufficient for the amount of work to be accomplished until the seventh was called into regulsition; cousequently the Sabbath was turued from a day of rest to a day of toil. This state of affairs, has now, and must have had for a number of Standard & Miscellaneous Books years, an existance in New Orleans. Each succeeding year has added more and more succeeding year has added more and more to the unsanctified appearance of the city. It presents a contrast compared with the puritanical system of New England. Thenters, Negro-minstrels, Rum-shops, Coffee-houses, Billiard-saloons, etc., all availed themselves the opportunity of making mouey on the Sabbath, and consequently were in full blast Sunday and Sunday nights, with bands of music on the day nights, with bands of music on the portleos in front of those places of public amusement, summoning the people from the churches to the theaters and the con-

> What seems to be strange is, that all What seems to be strange is, that all through the administration of Gen. Butler, In his department, and even that of Gen. Banks, no notice had been taken of the moral condition of the State, or if there was, no remedy whatever had been applied to effect the evil. Gen. Canby, however, saw the dreadful consequences it produced, and in the latter part of December Issued an order that all the theaters, concerts and billiard saloons should be closed Sundays after the 1st of January. No milliary order that has been published in this city, since the Federal occupation of Louislana, met with the same hearty endorsement by the masses; the same hearty endorsement by the masses; even by those who have visited them most frequently the order is appreciated. But had Gen. Canby gone a little farther and In-serted in his order the words saloons and coffee houses, it would have given more general satisfaction; as it is, however, a marked change for the better has taken

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE DRAFT.
The Legislature is yet in session, with a pretty good prospect of remaining so all whiter. As yet it has accomplished nothing save the frequent charge it makes upon the Treasury for lifeen hundred dollars per day. When the Legislature first assembled, the precedings occasioned considerable its proceedings occasioned considerable comment among all classes, but a late order from Gen. Canby, regarding the draft in this department, to take place after the 15th of February, turns the attention of the people from the proceedings of the Legislature, and in fact absorbs all other subjects at present. This draft is severe in its effects, that is considering the present male poputhat is considering the present male population. The military division of the West Mississippi will have to furnish some fourteen thousand seven hundred, between the ages of eighteen and forty-tive, four thou-sand three hundred of whom are to be raised in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferment among the foreigners, particularly among that portion who are not favored with protection papers, as Gen. Camby proposes to put them on the police.

SAILING ORDERS. Information has reached here that the fleet now stationed in Pensacola Bay have received sailing orders, and are about to move to Hilton Head. This will do for a blind, but their regular destination is yet

SCOUTS IN TROUBLE. The U.S. Gunboat No. 3, seized the little steamer Mustang, a few days since, on the Mississippi river, somewhere between Ba-ton Rouge and Vicksburg, and brought her Into New Orleans, with some thirty men who were on board, acting in the ca-pacity of Federal scouts. For some misde-meanor best known to themselves, those men are now held in close quarters, but will receive at an early day a hearing from Gen. Hulburt. The steamer Star, with an equal number of scouts, was also taken possession of by the gunboats on Sunday norning last, and is now in the harbor of New Orleans under the guns of the fleet.

GRAND CELEBRATION BY THE NEGROES. On Thesday last, the 25th inst., was celebrated in this city the emancipation act lately passed in the States of Missouri and see. At about 9 o'clock A. M., of that day, a vast concourse of over ten thou that day, a vast concourse of over ten thou-sand people. Met at Lafayette Square to listen to the able and patriotic speeches of distinguished gentlemen who had volun-teered their services for the occasion.

The band of the 77th Illinois-a regiment organized at I'eoria-was present and dis coursed most excellent music, adding much luster to the proceedings.

Mr. Conway, Superintendent of Negro
Labor, made a very eloquent speech, brief,
and to the point, in which occurs the fol-

"A great change has taken place for the welfare and happiness of humanity; we should all thank God that Liberty and not slavery was triumphant. Pointing to a church directly opposite to where the speaker stood, and where a distinguished rebel divine had preached, and asked the curses of Heaven to blight and obliterate every restige of the glorious Government of our fathers—pointing to that church he asked where is the minister now? Had his prayers been heard! No! Instead of this, the vengeance of Heaven had fallen upon head, and he was now an exiled Then turning to the City Hall, where two inagnificent flags were displayed, he called the attention of his andience to their symmetric displayed. bolic grandenr, and the glorious bistories weapped up in their folds. And, said he continuing, "those emblems of the nationality and unity of the Republic are there, in part, through the valor and the heroism of the black man. The colored soldiers had proved themselves worthy of their white comrades, and in the struggle for the life and death of the nation, on bloody battle field is, they had shed a lustre upon the arms and history of their country. Whether at Fort Fillow or Fort Fisher, they fought as the Romans fought." The speaker continue d in this strain for some time, and, continue d in this strain for some time, and, on the conclusion of his remarks, he was

loudly and happily applauded.
The mars, hal of the day next addressed the audience, stating to them the details of the procession, the line of march was then to the procession, by the band of the 77th Illclose proximity by a reg-inois, followed it. Innent of heavy came a large concourse of men, women and transcription of societies came a large conco. Take of then, women and children, followed by a number of societies dressed in regalia unity all streets of the city, gazed at by thousand of and foes—the procession what is known here as t. be School of Liberty when the different societies dispersed. erty, where the different so cieties dispersed, some to their homes, and others to the School to listen and part, iclpate in the speeches of the evening.

School to listen and part, cipate in the speeches of the evening.

It was amusing to hear the remarks made by some of the followers. An old woman sixty years of uge, said: "God b less Massa Linkum; he makes the black i lks free. Glory, hallelugeram." Another, somewhat younger, would cry out: "Ya a, I'ze a good Union woman; God bless the Y. akees for dat"—meaning, we suppose, that, If the Yankees were not here they dare not be. Union. Again you would hear someb. They would be the work of the years they would hear someb. They would have they would hear someb. They would hear someb. They would have they would hear someb. They would hear someb. They would have they would hear someb. They would have they wo low price, have issued the first part of "Dickens' Last." It is beautifully illustrated printed on heavy white paper, and structured printed on heavy white paper, and contains nearly 200 pages, or about one-half the entire work. Price only 50 cents.

Civill & Calvert.

There were a number of tasteful and ap There were a number of tasteful and appropriate banners. One had a full-sized portrait of our Chief Magistrate, at the head of which stood in golden letters, "Abraham Lincoln," and at the foot, "Our President." Another had a portrait of Maj. Gen. Butler and Maj. Gen. Banks, the former designated "The Hero of New Orleans," the latter "The Hero of Port Hudson." The multiplicity of small flags was unnumbered. multiplicity of small tlags was unnum-bered. Sma'l boys and grown men, little girls and grown women, each vied with the

other in waving the Star-Spangled Banner. The sight of this vast living panorama marching through the city of New Orleans was something to attract attention, and it DID ATTRACT ATTENTION.

HANNERS AND PLAGS

After dark a large number of the colored people again congregated at the school of Liberty, where any quantity of flags, mot-toes, and devices of every description, hung around in the greatest profusion. The meetspeeches of Gov. Hahn, Rev. Mr. Conway, Dr. Dostie, Capt. Ingraham, and also by Messrs. Gilbey and Levere, whose speeche were greatly appreclated.

Since the arrival of General Davidson at Pascagoula, but little whatever has been said respecting the capture of Mobile. For some time, however, it had been well known in New Orleans that General Granger, with a large force of men, was somewhere near Pascagoula, in the immediate vicinity of Pearl river, but up to a late date very little has been said in civil or military circles regarding him. From a trustworthy source, direct from Mobile Bay, we learn that refugees and deserters are constantly coming Among some who have recently cominto our lines, are men who occupied not long since very responsible positions in the Confederacy, and who have recently been connected with the Commissary Department in Mobilo. These men report the ment in Mobile. These men report the Union sentiments prevailing there to a remarkable extent, and, notwithstanding the restrictions upon "free speech," the people speak onward for the Union. The feeling for the old flag is more explicitly understood by actions than even by expressions. General Johnston it is said has already relleved General Hood, and is marching in double column to the defense of Mobile in double column to the defense of Mobile. order to oppose General Granger, who, it is believed, is marching at the head of a large

The destruction of the Mobile and Ohio railroad by the cavalry from Baton Rouge under Gen. Davidson some time since, has cut the rebels completely off from all com-munication with Mobile, save the convey-ance that might be afforded to navigate the Alabama river, which indeed look rather gloomy at present, from the fact that there are not transports enough to convey any cousiderable army with guns, equipments, etc., at present on the Alabama river, and could not be had at any seasonable time to oppose the onward march of the Federal army. For to march through a wet and marshy country at this time of the year is a "thing which Johnson cannot see," and conequently it is presumed by those who have his veteran army will make one grand stand at Selma, and give considerable fight to Granger, and others who are not yet mentioned, who are about to take an active part for the regeneration of Mobile to the Union, unless they pull up stakes at once and march out on the double quick. The citizens of Mobile are almost confident of the occupation by the Federals before the explration of many days. Business houses are principally closed up and the proprietors of the same are awaiting the arrival of the boys in blue before they again resume their daily avocation. Flour in sufficient quantities to last the small tragments of Confederates now there and the citizens for at least six months, is in the hands of the specula-tors—formerly rebels of Mobile—who will not dispose of it until after the arrival of the Union troops, when they say it can be sold to much better advantage. Considerable easiness is felt among them, and in fact long all classes, for fear the Johnnies will

leave the city in ashes before Granger makes his appearance.

Dick Taylor cannot be placed at any given point, one day he is reported in Mo-bile, the next day somewhere else, and the last we have heard of him he was at Shrevesport, and Kirby Smith at Nachito-ches, on the Red river, organizing and equiping their men, whom it is said were in considerable numbers. Time will soon develope considerable military activity in

this department. DEATH OF AN AMERICAN CONSUL. The report of the death of C. J. Hannah, Esq., seems to be confirmed. By a late arrival from Mexico we learn that he recentdied of Yellew fever at British Gniana South America, where he had for some time falthfully acted in the capacity of American Consul. Hls death is much re-

A FRENCH NEWS-PAPER SUPPRESSED. The La Renaissance, a paper of some ten years existence, published in New Orleans, and having a somewhat extended circula-tion among the Creoles of Louisiana, was suppressed by order of Gen. Hulburt, on account of rebellious sentiment.

DUEL IN HAVANA. Advices from Havanna to the 14th, state that a duel between the editors of the 'El Siglo and Lt. Col. Berrl, had taken place. It was occasioned by a criticism in the Siglo, regarding some recent bull fights which had taken place a short distance from Havuna. Both parties were wounded. It is red that the civilians disarmed Berri twice, and that this so provoked him that he intends to demand another meeting. Several other duels were talked of in Ha-

LATE FROM HAVANA. By the arrival of the Yazoo, Havana papers of the 21st itst., have been received, and contain but little of Interest from Mex-

ico or San Domingo. The Diario de la Marina of the 15th, notes the arrival from the Texas coast of the Enthe arrival from the Texas coast of the Enlish steamer Zephir, with a cargo of cotton. The Diario had received by the same arrival papers of Houston, Texas, up to the 27th of December last. The blockade runner Princess Royal, from Bermuda to Nassau, was lost. Three of her seamen have arrived at Matamoris.

The Agnus Trey and Julia were lost, trying toget out of Charleston.

The Agnus trey and trying to get out of Charleston.

CRESCENT.

Arrival of General Mosquera.

General Thomas C. de Mosquera has arrived here from the Isthmus, on his way to England as Minister of the United States of Columbia. General Mosquera is distinguished for his patriotic and valuable services in all the revolutionary disturbances in his native land during the last half centers. From the time when he spined the tury, from the time when he joined the army of Bolivar, at the age of fourteen, as a volunteer private, through different grades, np to the rank of general, and recently to the position of Supreme Director of the war. By great efforts he raised the Northern army which put down Melo's rebellion, and during the last three years has performed a series of exploits which have results have not to his country. But these results have not been obtained by military means alone, General Mosquera is also emlnent as a statesman and diplomatist, and a man of practical scieuce, and has displayed an extraordinary degree of resource, ingenuity and perspicacity in various departments of enterprise, the more admirable because directed to patriotic and noble ends.—[N. Y. Evenlng Post.

The Philadelphia Press says in reference to the oil fever: "We are now in the sifting time. In a hundred days we shall probably see one-half the petroleum companies dispersional probability it will be a greek and a ppear. Probably it will be a smash, and mebody get hurt. Copper ore is being found in West Virginia, by the hunters for oil. The Great Fire in Savannah.

The Magazine Destroyed-Territic Exploslon of Shells and Cartridges-Several Blocks Burned-Loss of Life.

Last evening, at a little before eleven 'clock, commenced the greatest conflagra-tion that has occurred in this city since 1820. To the usual horrors of an extensive fire were added the dangers of a terrific bombardment, attended by more uncertainty, and so occasioning as much excitement as an attack by artillery.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE. The fire was evidently an incendiary one, and was set in a stable in the rear of the building known as the Granite Hall, formerly used by the enemy as a naval maga-zine, at the corner of West Broad and Zubly

THE FIRST ATTEMPTS TO EXTINGUISH THE

THE FIRST ATTEMPTS TO EXTINGUISH THE FILAMES.

The alarm was promptly sounded, and the fire companies repaired immediately to the spot. Several officers, who arrived in fortunate time, either officially or accidentally, at once comprehending the danger, organized the bystanders into a force for the removal of shells and other ammunition from the building before the fire tion from the building, before the fire should reach it. A strong wind was blowing and the flames spread very rapidly. Troops were called out as a guard, a patrol, to assist in the removal of the contents of the building, and to aid in working the engines. Lient. Col. York, Provost Marshal, and Capt. C. C. Casey, Chief Fireman, worked together most efficiently, the former assigning troops to aid in working the engines, and the latter superintending the working

A large number of shells were removed and every effort was made to stay the progress of the flames, but in vain.

Before midnight the ammunition was reached, and then commenced a series of

THE SCENE AT NIGHT.

The roar and crashing of the exploding shells awoke many a sleeper from his quiet repose. People rushed from their houses half dressed, and ran to and fro in freusied

In the l'ulaski House there was a rich scene of excitement. Some ran down stairs almost breathless, fully convinced that the rebels were upon us, and that a fierce siege was going ou. Indeed, the explosion of the shells would deceive a war-tried veteran, for they rushed forth in continued succession, as If fired from a well sustained

battery.

The excitement was considerably allayed when the real nature of the firlng was as-

certained. But a new fear now occurred, the sparks of lire rising from the burning house were borne by a strong northernly wind, threatening to set the whole town on fire; besides the pieces of shells were flying around, rendering it unsafe to go out.

Between twelve and one the scene was sadly, savagely grand. The flames from the burning piles of buildings had spread in one lurid sheet over the city, with a black cloud of smoke like a funeral pile. hovering over them. Every moment hiss-ing, shricking snells would mount in the air, dashing their hurtling fragments To add to the panoramic beauty of this sublime scene, a shell struck the side of the

reservoir, and a jet-de-eu sprang forth, rivaling in beauty any fountain, and looking in the fiery glare like a shower of molten About this time we ventured toward the scene of ruin and conflagration, and the scene of run and colladgration, and the scene it presented was heart-rending in the extreme. Women and children were rush-ing around in panic-stricken confusion, some striving to save a little of their effects; others wildly escaping the flying missiles. With death staring them in the face, the fire companies were on the spot actively stri-ving to subdue the devouring cienients. What made the moral courage they dis-played the greater, a report got currency that several barrels of powder were in a building contiguous, toward which the fire

was rapidly advancing. We saw a few dead and some wounded men lying on the street or being carried away. Women and children were huddled in groups under shelter of walls and houses, trembling both with cold and fear.
In the confusion families were separated and it was painful to see mothers rushing back through the flames and tlying mis-siles, seeking their children, and when found, frantically embracing them and bearing them from the living flames. We have seen towns sacked, we have witnessed many a battle field, but so fear-fully grand and appalling a sight we have

scarcely ever witnessed,
About 2 o'clock, most of the shells had
exploded, and citizens and soldiers were ollecting to render all the assistance they could. All night they were busily engaged trying to stay the devonring elements, and

uing those in the burning houses.

SCENES AFTER THE FIRE. This morning the appalling extent of the ruin and devastation could be fully realized. The buildings on both sides of West Broad, on to Ann street and St. Gaul, while the buildings along Congress street, l'ine street, Broughton street and Zubly street, were all in a heap of ruins, with nothing but tall, spectre looking chimnies and smoking piles remaining. An area of some twenty acres of land and over one hundred houses must have been burned down. The trees along Broad street were shattered and took but the frequents of shells, and aven

torn by the fragments of shells, and even some of the houses, which had escaped the fire, suffered considerably. So violent had been the explosion, and so desperate its effects, that the streets were covered with fragments. Some of them even struck close to the Green Monument and Pulaski House, others reached the harbor, threatening the vessels at anchor there. The streets and walks were cove ed with fragments of broken shells, and the surprise is that a larger number of lives have

not been lost.

In the stable in rear of Mrs. Morrell's house, where the fire is said to have originated, were the burned skeletons of two cows and several hogs. Just at the corner of Broughton and Broad streets, the char-red remains of a human body was found lying. It presented a most ghastly specta-cle; all the flesh and halr and some of the limbs were burned late cinders, while the head and trunk remained, presenting the appearance of a much decayed mummy. It had been dragged out of a house near, and whether an immate or one of the firemen, we have not ascertained.

It was a sad sight to see houseless women and children weeping over the rnins of their late homes. They were now outcasts, as poor and shelterless as Lazarus. Many, who consoled thems elves that they had their comfortable homes spared them from the wreck of war, where they could nestle and toil through the world anew, now felt the cold hand of utter hopelessness press

As the fire increased in volume, and spread with rapidity, the excitement among the vessels lying in the river increased. It looked as though the entire city was doomed to destruction, and preparations were made to get away from the docks and drop down the river ont of reach of the flames. All the steamboats were under review and looks the river lefter two

AMONG THE SHIPPING

THE LOSSES OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.
It is impossible to ascertain, as yet, the loss of life and property.
We have heard of some six or eight being killed, and a large number wounded. In

property the loss must have been very large. The block of honses, with several detached residences, that have been destroyed, must in themselves be worth an immense sum, independent of the furniture, goods and property they contained.

OTHER INCENDIARY ATTEMPTS. During the night several other incendiary

NO. 250

attempts were made.

Near the Arsenal, towards morning, were found two boxes of powder susplciously placed. Shells were bursting all around ont the powder was removed to a safe snot

before it got ignited.

Between two and three o'clock Captain
Henry E. Lord, C. S., with T. C. Wood, one
of his clerks, while passing St. Andrew's
Hall, discovered signs of fire above. They entered the bnilding, but at the head of the stairs were halted and ordered down by some unknown person, whom they supposed to be a gnard. On arriving outside their suspicions were unit excited and they and to be a gnard. On arriving outside their suspicions were again excited, and they again entered the building, accompanied by Mr. Havens, chief operator of the Military Telegraph. They were unchallenged this time, and proceeded to the upper part of the building, where they found a fire kindled among some mattresses. They succeeded in extinguishing it, but did not discover the person who first chaltenged

An attempt was also made on the Exchange, and on several other buildings in the city during the night.

Affairs in North Carolina.

The Fortress Monros correspondent of Norfolk Old Dominion, writing February

The "reign of terror" hitherto spoken of as existing in North Carolina has not been exaggerated in the least. About eighty refugees from that State-mostly from Chowan county—arrived at this port yesterday. They were miserably clad, and claim to have once been wealthy. One of he party stated that he owned three hundred slaves before the war, and had over live hundred acres of land under cultivation. They also state that there is a large party in the present Legislature in favor of peace, and they will yet place the State in a different attitude toward the United States (lovernment)

Resolutions and counter-resolutions are ontinually introduced in that body without being acted upon. No public business is transacted-no laws are enacted, but the whole time of the Legis:ature is taken up in the discussion of these peace resolutions. No man's life is safe in the State whether Union or secesh. Confederate and Federal deserters overrun the State alike. plundering, and often murdering the peo-ole. These deserters recognize no parties, law, or order; but infest the highway

They also say that Lee is sending troops Weldon, and that the Chowan river is ive with Yankee gunboats. The militia are of no further use to the Confederates, as they absolutely refuse to light even when forced into the field.

One of this party, a Mr. Seddons, for-merly a leading light in the Whig party of the Old North State, thinks that the military spirit of the Confederates is completely bro-ken, and that we will not have much trouble in the future in crushing the rebelin North Carolina are entirely depopulated, not a human creature residing in them. Mr. Seddons thinks if the war continues a rear longer, North Carolina, outside of the orincipal cities, will be reduced to a howl-ing wilderness. Those who are able, and

have the means, are moving out of the State into the lower counties of Virginia or Into Tennessee and South Carolina. The punishment meted out to these pec de has been terrible in the extreme.

An Incident of the War. A letter from Minnesota to the Rochester

Democrat tells this interesting story: Let me relate to you and your readers an icident of the war which has lately come my knowledge, and which has never beore found its way into the newspapers. In he class of 185-, at Waterville College, hums while fitting for college, at the same chool, and were chums through the entire ned their legal studies at the same shed their leg if stitles at the same law school, and were chuns here also. After admission to the bar, one went South to seek his fortune, the other West. After the breaking out of the rebellion, the one who went South enlisted in the rebel army, the other in the Union army. They both afterward rose to the rank of colonel, and both ook part in the battle of Mission Ridge, in ommand of their respective regim The rebel colonel at the head of a Ter see regiment, was in support of a battery which the regiment in command of the Union colonel was ordered to take at the

point of the bayonet.

The battery was taken, but both Colonels fell mortally wounded. After the fight was over, a Union Captain, himself a classmate of the two Colonels, being detailed to bury the dead, found the two college classmates and chums lying side by side on the battle-field, with their right hands clasped, and both dead. They had evidently recognized each other after being wounded, and the old ties of friendship had asserted their supremacy, and together their spirits had passed into the eternal world. Side by side, n the same grave, they sleep their last sleep.
Another fact in reference to this college

class is worth mentioning. Of the thirty-nive surviving members of the class, thirty are now, or have been, in the Union army. Of the other five, three are cripples, and the remaining two offered themselves as volun-leers, but were not accepted on account of physical disability. They have earned, and

A YOUNG MAN SHOOTS HIS FATHER. MOTHER AND WIFE .- By the Adrian (Mich) Expositor, we have the full details of the arrest and confession of David F. Bivans, who murdered his parents and wife in the town of Woodstock, Lenawee county, on Tuesday night, January 31st:

Bivans was arrested at Grafton, Ohio, on Thursday, brought back to Adrian, and lodged in jail. He frankly confesses the crime, and says he did it to get rid of his antily relatives so as to marry a girl at Grafton, of whom he had become enumored. He had been living at Grafton, lately, and left there Monday for the express purpose of committing the deed. He went to lludson, hired a horse and buggy, and pro-ceeded across the country to his father's residence, some twelve miles distant. His father was absent at an uncles, but sent for and came home; watching his op-portunity the murderer shot his father through the head, and followed this up by shooting his niother. His young wife, who expected shortly to give birth to a child, sprang to his side, and by the most endearing entreaties, pleaded that he would do her no harm. He states that he embraced and kissed her, and that she kissed him, when he thinks he shot her twice. Ho quickly set fire to the house, expecting to hide all traces of his horrid work, and lmmediately returned to Hudson in time to take the early morning train east on Weilnesday.

flames. All the steamboats were under way and well down the river before two o'clock. Preparations were made also to tow the sailing vessels ont of danger. Fortunately, the necessity of moving did not arise, although the vessels were somewhat exposed to the thying fragments of shells. The Danlel Webster was hit by a piece of shell, but sustained no damage.

The revenue enter Nemaha, Captain McGowau, dropped down to the cotton warehouses to cover and protect them.

THE LOSSES OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

Wednesday.

New York and Massachusetts Damocratic member of the New York Senate voted against the Constitutional Amendment; every Democratic member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, with the exception of one who was absent, voted for it. The old Bay State may welf be proud of this vote, for it shows that pro-slavery Democracy is entirely repugnant to all the parties into which her Inhabitants are divided.—[Booton Transcript.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY II 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To those in Arrears.

As cash down is demanded for every article used in our business, we are compelled to call on all in arrears to pay up at once.

After February no paper will be sent unless the money is paid in advance. All In arrears not paid up at that time will be stricken off our mail books. Send your or-

Dally,	dy mouth	ha			5	00
**	ne veer				10	00
Weekl	r, one see	AT		20000	2	00
All	orders,	with	the	money,	will	be
promr	tly atter	ided t	0.			

The Rebellion Versus Democracy.

We believe it was Mr. Hume who said that there is no subject upon which the judgment of men is more frequently in error, and no subject upon which they are so apt to be disappointed, as the results growing out of untried, but apparently wise and well-matured political measures. The effect of a law or the fruits of a given course of policy are so often just the contrary of what was designed, that nothing but experience can be relied upon.

To common observation this has been the result of the pro-slavery secession rebellion at the South. Starting out upon the theory of what Mr. Stephens calls "the ultimate and absolute sovereignty of the States"they have founded a military dynasty In which every vestige of State action and "State rights" is lost and merged in the most remorseless despotism in modern history. Mr. Davis and his followers thought it very competent and very smart aud very bold for each State separately to secede and wage war on the old Union; but now lustily declare that it is wholly incompetent, and very dull and very cowardly for any State to think of making peace, or returning to

Starting out for the avowed purpose of ting negro stavery, they have mortally wounded it, and even if the Coustitutional

is this a full view of the case? Was there ing as a Kentuckian to ask the general govnot something more even in the motives ernment to make an exception in favor of not something more even in the motives ernment to make an exception in favor of ually at a sperible, with no present demand. Hacon is of leading Southern men than they would our State in this matter? Illus heroic blood in good request, with sabs of 1,500 pieces Stagg's sugarav w as a motive for the war? Democracy died out of Kentucky? Are we so inferior is the foundation of this Government. It in manhood to the inhabitants of Maryland, is regulated, and in many respects, mode- of Missouri, of Western Virginia, of Tenrated in its workings through our represeu-, nessee that we shrink from undertaking lative system. But democracy is the theo- our own burdens? Are we ready to assume cy, the dominant power, the living prin- the distinction of the one beggar State of the cy, the dominant power, the living printed distinction of the one beggar state of the ciple of our Government. The Southern-Republic? Is there any justice in paying kitts at \$3, No. 2, large, in kitts at \$3, No. 2, l ers loved power, and had learned to love it from the National Treasury for Kentucky and bbls \$18.50; No. 2, common, lu kitte, \$2.65, and half more by living nearly always in possession slaves, and not paying for those of the of it. For many years it had been mani- other States we have named? And, again, test that the voting power, and therefore is it just to pay disloyal owners, even adthe power of public opinion was, by the mitting that the claim is otherwise tenable? tendency and increase of population, going Are there any disloyal owners in Kento the North and West.

The love of power is great, the loss of dominion is bitter. These men saw they could not always hold the Government as they had held it. The election of 1860 demonstrated that, and it was resented as a political affront, a violation of their vested rights. The apprehension of this coming eveut had brooded over them for many years, and that, in conjunction with the tendency and teachings of the institution of slavery, had made them hate not merely the North and Yankees, not merely abolitionism-had made them hate much deeper, had made them hate the very foundation and motive power of our Government. The object of the war was to restrict the rights of mankind, not merely in the matter of African slavery, but also in regard to the suffrage and governing power of the white man.

As early as 1851, a leading spirit of Southern discottent said "Democracy is incompatible with the whole system of Southern society." Instead of manfully abandoning that "system" they concluded to wage war on democracy. Another, in 1855, said of the rule of the majority as provided for in our Government: "It is more powerful and more grinding in its tyranny than the Czar," "more infallible than the l'ope," and that "in England the ability togovern has been preserved by a highly aristocratic constitution, both social and political." Another in 1861, said: "The Union has served its purposes; at the North the progress and tendency of opinion is to democratic at third of the number of applicants. Some wage war on democracy. Another, gress and tendency of opinion is to democracy; the South must so modify its institutions as to remove the people further from the direct exercise of power; at the South the direct exercise of power; at the South men see the necessity of stronger government, its people are the most aristocratic in the world, and aristocrave is the only safeguard of liberty." Another, in the same year said, "those pestilent and permicions dogmas, "the greatest good to the greatest number," "the majority shall rule," are the frightful sources of disorder never to be quieted, revolutions the most radical and sanguinary, philosophies the most false and passions the most wild and destructive. The experiment of the Demoeratic Republic of America has failed," And yet another contended that "the government should be taken from the heels of society and placed in the head," that is taken from the many and given to the few. Indeed, only a few months ago Mr. Davis, In his interview with Col. Jacques, of our army, without putting the thing so plainly, contended that the masses always had percontended that the masses always had permitted a few to do their thinking for them. He will learn something on that subject officers, and forwarded, contain this expectation.

THE DAILY PRESS
They have comprehended but a very meagre portion of the real interest at stake—ter the very good reason that they have hardly begin to understand the spirit and alms of the rebel leaders. Had there been a better appreciation of the actual truth, the war would never have lagged as it has been suffered to from the beginning.

The evidence of such men as Col. Hamilton who is fresh from the active scenes of

penetrating eye from its first step, is of pe-culiar value. Their conclusions, formed on the spot, face to face with the monster, are of infinitely more weight then monster, are of infinitely more weight then the notions of Northern men, who know it only by occasional glimpses in the lar distance. It is well that their testimony should be brought before our public whenever it can be obtained. The gentlemen who have induced [Col. Henriton to address our negule with tillned. The gentlemen who have induced Col. Hamilton to address our people with instruction and appeal, have done the good cause precious service. Col. Hamilton has no hesitation in pronouncing the issue now pending to be the very highest, and broadest, and deepest possible. It is, to his mind, nothing more nor less than a strnggle between the ultimate principles of civil government—a question whether the rule of the few or the rule of the many shall prevail. He presents it as his settled conviction that the leaders in this resealed conviction that the leaders in this research that the restater dull, owing it at the total that the stocks are light, prices cline at other points, but as the stocks are light, prices cline at other points, but as the stocks are light, with insisted sales of cline at other points, but as the total points, but as the stocks are light, with insisted sales of cline at other points, but as the total points, but as the stocks are light, with insisted sales of the cline at other points, but as the total points, but as the stocks are light, with insisted sales settled conviction that the leaders in this rebellion are actuated by a distinct purpose to supplant popular government and establish a monarch and that the government and establish a monarch and and establish and the government and establish and the g a monarch, and that this comes from their belief that slavery can have no effectual safeguard except what the strongest form of government can afford. Therefore, he arms us not to rest upon the idea that mere territory, or even there participality, is narch, and that this comes from their

mere territory, or even mere nationality, is de, and 30 bags in lots at 464@465 cents. Sples at stake in this conflict. What has really got to be decided, as he justly views it, is not whether the flagitself shall be deprived at \$120 to 135 per gallon, as to package and quality. Good Eastern and St beginning as per gallon, as to package and quality. Good Eastern and St beginning as proper 46847c. of a third of its stars, or whether the flag itself shall continue to exist, but whether the Republican principle, which has given the flag all its glory, is or is not to perish. He rightly declares that the coexistence of a monarch aud a republic between the Grent another name for perpetual war,

We are, therefore, shut up to the absolute necessity of meeting this question now,

once for all, and in fidelity to the gree principles of the Declaration of Indepen dence, which our forefathers sealed wit their blood, are bound to prosecute this wa with an energy and a self-devotion far be yond any thing we have yet displayed These are great facts which Colonel II-mil ton seeks to enforce. He taks like a mar who is thoroughly pervaded by a sense of their awful moment—and no mind the heeds his disclosures and his arguments can doubt that he is right.

With such an issue involved in this was who can doubt the complete triumph of th Federal arms, the principles of liberty, the rights of human nature, a more perfect 50 to 75 cents. sales of yarus light, and we welding of the Union, and a glorions vindicatlon of man's capacity for self-govern-

Are We Mendicants:

It would be but an act of simple justice if the Federal Congress should appropriate the sum of \$34,179,246, the present estimated value of slave property in Kentucky, to be distributed among the slaveholders of this State in the event of our Legislature acceptstrengthening, expanding and perpetua- ing the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution. This suggestion is made by Gov-ernor Bramlette in his special message Amendment did not step in and furnish it with a legal death and decent burial, it is doomed by the events of the last four years to linger, and lingering, to die. While rebellion is murdering free white people that slavery may live, the free white people of Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia, Tendard Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia, Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia, Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia, Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia, Maryland, Missouri, Ma nessee, Arkansas and Louisiana are abolishing slavery, and Kentucky will not long we hope that Governor Bramlette's propolag behind so many britliant and powerful, sition will be accepted by Congress .- [Lou-

So much for State rights and slavery. But Would the editor of the Journal be willtucky?

If we discriminate here between loval and disloyal, is there any reason for not exteuding that rule over all rebeldom as fast as we obtain control of that region? And is there the remotest possibility that the people of this nation will be willing to add to the already ponderons and overshadowing debt of the Government, the sum that would be required to deal impartially with all the claimants thus suggested?

If the people of Kentucky are ready to answer all these questions in the affirmative, they should at once don the rags and manners of mendicancy, and approach the General Government with abjectness and supplication.

Popular Feeling In Savannah.

From the Boston Transcript.; Accounts from Savannah differ greatly in regard to the true state of popular feeling in that city. The following statements are made upon the authority of passengers by the steamer Rebecca Clyde, which took out the contributions of the citizens of New York. That vessel arrived home yesterday with a cargo of cotton and rice. with a cargo of cotton and rice:

a third of the number of applicants. Some of the persons who received the contributions expressed their thankfulness, but this

class was small.

The results of conversations of a number say they have now changed their minds Much coolness is manifested towards the men of the North; the dislike of many of the citizens of Savannh is scarcely conceal-

ed, and sullenness is almost everywhere ex-The people of Savannah are convinced their desire for an early peace, and write to their friends through the lines, advising them to abandon the secession movement.

war on too narrow grounds altogether, the State within the Federal lines,

COMMERCIAL.

hardly begin to uniderstand the spirit and alms of the rebel leaders. Had there been a better appreciation of the actual truth, the war would never have lagged as it has been suffered to from the beginning.

The evidence of such men as Col. Hamilton, who is fresh from the active scenes of the rebellion, and who has watched it with penetrating eye from its first step, is of penetrating eye from its first step, is of penetrating extended in the denand, and the prospects favor a good spring trade in all the leading branches of business. The weather is moderating fast, the thermometer ranging as high as 45.

The PENDAY EVENING February 18, 1855.

The pebbling and country trade is quite active and increasing, and prices are quite firm, as the stocks of the cluster. The rescaled in the prospects favor a good spring trade in all the leading branches of business. The weather is firmed; Lashbrook vs Patton, Mason, affirmed; Jacob Metz, sr., vs Philip Metz, Kenton, affirmed; Watt vs Arnold et al., Warren, uffirmed.

\$24 per ton; Shorts \$25@30; thipstuffs \$35, and Middling

we quote at 33@37c, and pepper 46@47c. New problems of the control of the control

buying and colling to-day at the follow	ing	rates	for cur
reucy:			
	Bny	ing.	Selilng
Go d	211)	213
Silver)	204
Kentucky Banks	Pa	T.	Par
Iudiana aud Ohio	Pa	Γ.	******
Eastern	1	lin.	******
State Bauk Tennessev	&	0	55
Planters' Bank, Teun	****	U	75
Uulon Bank. "	bi	5	70
Virginia aud North Carolina	2	0	22
Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama,	3	5	40
Eastern Exchauge	1-	10 25 01	dis. Par
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Government Vouchers	B	(610 di	
Orders on Washington			
COTTON AND COTTON VARIANGE	000.		lead to the

animate, and we quote ordinary to middling Tennessee at

COUNTRY PRODUCE-Green Apples, scarce, at 10) to \$4 50, as to quality, per barrel; dried Apples, lu demand at 12@lic per lh for new; dried Peaches, none.
Butter, 40@46c, in boxes or firkins; choice, 48@50c. Bees wax nominglat 50%60c. Brooms, common, 44 50%5 25; best Shaker, 25 00% 25 % doz. Cheese—Western Reservo, lu lots, 21@21% to the trade, and 22c to retailers; Hamburg 22%. Dairy cheese, choice, 25c. Feathers dnll, and bnyers are offering 60@62c, Flax seed buying as 22 75/92 80. Glusong nominal at 95c@\$1 00. Beaus neminal at \$2 10/92 20 for white. Petatoes are scarce at \$4 25/94 50 78 bbl, in lots, while choice Northeru command \$4 50@5 00. Onlons, in lots, \$6 00 to \$6 50 \$8 barrel. Eggs duil at 42@13c per dezen in barrels for limed, and 45@48c for fresh, packed.

COAL-Best Pittsburg continues to retall at 32c por

bushel, delivered, or \$3 per load of 25 bushels. Light supply of Pomeroy coal, with sales to boats at 25c. CANDLES AND SOAP-Manufacturers quoto Star caudies selling in lots at 25g30e for short weights, and 32c for 14 oz. Mold or tailow candles 20@21c in lots, and 22c for summer pressed. German soap, pure, 15c lu lots, while common ranges from il to 13c. DOMESTICS-Sales of Great Western sheetings

IlAY-The demand is rather limited, and buyers are offering \$23 per ton for round lots of baled timothy, with small sales at \$29. Sales from stores at \$31 to 32 per ton. Sales of loose hay at \$125 per 100 lbs, or \$25 per ton. Stocks on hand light. Straw, baied, \$16 per tun. PROVISIONS AND LARD-Mess pork we quote nombcured hams at 24c, and 500 hams at 244cc. Small sales of should re at 20c, loose, clear ribbed sides 22½c, plain hams 23c, and sugar-cured at 2t to 25c. Lard 22@22½c in tierces, and 25c for prime leaf In kegs. Country Bacon is coming in h small lots, with sales to dea'ers from wag-ons at 18'3@19c for shoulders. 23c for hans, and 23'4@24c

for clear sides. Country lard in kegs 25c, RAGS-In good demand at S@S!zc for cotton, white and

colored; also 8c for jeans and finseys, while soft wool range from 10 to 13c; hard wool 1c per pound. STARCH .- We quote best Madison at 84c ln round lots, and small sales at 9@94c. SALT-We quote Kanawha and Ohio river salt, by the 100 bbl lots or more, at 63c per bushel, and sumii lots at

WOOL-Duil, and buying at 60c in grease, and 90 to 95c for best tub washed.

WHISKY - We quote raw firm at \$220, with a sale of 18 bbls, and a sale of 212 year old Bourbou at \$4.50.

LOUISVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Friday,-The market appears to be about the same as sterday, with a steady demand, and sales at the auction

yesterday, with a steady demand, and sales at the anction warehouses of 85 hhds, as follows; AT THE LOUISVILLE*-1 hid of stems at \$3.50, 2 hhds inferior ings at \$7.50 to 7.60, 4 hhd at \$10.50; 4 hids light leaf \$13 to 15.50, 10 hhds at \$17.5 to 25.50, 1 at \$29, and 1 at \$25.50. In the break prices were relused for 15 hhds. AT THE HOONE—I links trashy lugs at \$7 20 to 7.20, 2 of light lugs at \$8 to \$5.00, 3 of heavy lugs at \$10 to 11.75, 2 of inferior leaf at \$12.25 to 12.75, 1 of inferior leaf at \$12.50, and 7 of medium teaf at \$25 to 30.50.

AT THE NINTH STREET—4 links low grade as \$7 to \$60, 1 link at \$10, 3 at \$15.75 to 16.75, and 1 of good leaf at \$25.25. AT THE PICKETT-8 hids trashy lugs at \$6.25 to 7.95, to binds light lugs at \$8 to to 10.25.1 hid at \$10.75, 1 at \$12.25, and 5 hids light and medium leat at \$13 to 21.75.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

New York Market.

Cotton heavy and lower, Signs for middling. Flour 10c better for common and medium grades, with more doing; good brands are dult; \$9.75699 ab for extra State, \$10.9561 for for trade brands; closing steady; no sellers at inside quotations. Whisky dull and lower; Western \$2.25. Wheat 10.2c better and a lan milling demand; amber winter Western &2.3c. Wheat 10.2c better and a lan milling demand; amber winter Western Late of the grades of the government for old mixed Western. Date dult at \$11 for Western. Wool quiet. Petroleum dull; crude 45/2; refined free 67665. Pork—Prime mess frim but not very active; succe of 5,900 bbs at \$30.756 at 25 for new mess, \$3.6535 so for one year old do, cash sim but not very active; succe of 5,900 bbs at \$30.756 at 25 for new mess, \$3.6535 so for one year old do, cash sim but not very setting at \$31.20 cash, \$30.6235 so for be year old do, cash sim but and regular way, closing at \$31.20 cash, \$30.623 for prime mess, \$43.6235 so for one year old do, cash sud \$43.625 for extra mess. Beefs hums quiet at 250.25 so. Dressed hogs firm at 153;605a for western. Hacon dull and quiet; \$206.20 for Cumberland cut, and 20% for long cut hams. Cut means mere active; \$763.75 for shoulders, and 18622 for hams. Lard rainer himer all 199;6234, the latter for extreme; also 1250 bbs for March, hupers option, at 24c. Hutter firm; old to \$3.65 tate 43625. Choese steady at 18622.

Money eavy and a large supply at 6 per ceut. Sterling lower and dull at 168;26,1054. Gold dull and lower, opening at 21th, declining to 210c, and closing at 210c. Government stocks a shale firmer and more active. Nocks firmer, N W 5014; if 18195; Clist \$4.0175; for the \$1.056.25 for compone 100%; Marquesa It; U 8.65 sle compone 100%; Ha 400.00 for \$1.056.25 for compone 100%.

Cincinnati Market.

Flour unchanged; superfine 28 75, extra 2920 25, high grades 49 50gall. Wheat steady at 31 90al 35, high grades 49 50gall. Wheat steady at 31 90al 33 for red corn and east unchanged. Rye \$1 30gal 33. Barley is better demand; 6000 bushels prime fall sold at \$1 60gal 52, whisky \$2 ls, with sales of 500 bils. Provisions rather firmer. Mess pork salesble at \$37637 50, but holders axked \$28, and a good demand for lard; at the close loot tierees sold at 21 for country, and 215-2621N for city. Bulk meats in fair demand, especiality shoulders at 185-2621N, and a good demand for augurented hauss at 25 cauvassed, and 24 un-canvassed. Coffee firm at 44g.16. Gold 209, Jilver 195.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10. CHCAGO, Feb. 10.

Figure quiet. Wheat declined \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\text{Sales at \$\frac{1}{2}} \) (declined \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\text{Sales at \$\frac{1}{2}} \) (declined \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\text{Sales at \$\frac{1}{2}} \) (Dessed hogs active at \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) (Provision from 10 at nothing doing; pork \(\frac{3}{2} \) (3. Larring that \(\frac{1}{2} \) (1.5 prime luactive at \$31@31 50. Hams quiet at 16@16/a. Lar firm at 21@20. Receipts—Fiour 600 barrels. Wheat 9,500 bush. Oats 27,100 bush.

An Ilius!ration-not by Oid Abe. An editorial in the New York Evening Post depreeating the attempted peace negotiations of Mr. Lincoln with the rebel gotiations of Mr. Lincoln with the rebel on MON DAY, FREETART 20, 1865, at 10 octock A. M., Commissioners, end with this rather too at the Gov remeut Warehouse in Lexington, Ky., a lot

the fore he gets through with the undertaking he now has on hands.

The real question at issue in this matter was happily and forcibly stated by the New York World, an able and sometimes virulent opposition journal, which seemed to have a loyal interval on the 4th of October, 1852, when it said:

The Northern people have accepted this war on too narrow grounds altogether.

officers, and forwarded, contain this expression of sentiment.

Gifford was a coarse satirlst. In a note to one of the satires he alludes to the case of "three Irishmen who went five miles to suck a bull and came back dry." We have too much respect for our Chief Magistrate to apply the anecdote to the party who went to Fortress Monroe on the errand which has been invited to make an official visitation to that part of the State within the Federal lines.

Court of Appeals.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 10 .- Couses Decided .-

Improving, and was guite clear and pleasant to-day, and moderating fast, the thermometer ranging as high as 4. Warren, uffirmed.

Orders.—Trustees of Female Institute vs. Young et al, Boyle, opinion and mandate to issue immediately; Huskins, adm'r, vs. fron the country are somewhat on the increase, and the high rates heretofore prevailing canuot now be obtained. We also note a light supply of country bacon, which finds a ready market at the hands of dealers.

The flour market le rather dull, owing in part to a decider at other points, but as the stocks are light, prices are pretty well maintained, with limited sales of

Intelligence has just been received of the opening of the telegraph line from Irkutsk Brads, Locks, Latches, Belts, Hinges, Hooks, Trans. to Kiachta. News may now be sent to l'ekin in four days' less time than formerly by the ordinary post.

POLITICAL.

DICK WATTS is a caudidate for the office of City As WE are authorized to annoruce WM. KAYE, the pre ent incumb nt, as caudidate for re-election to the office of Mayor o the City of Louisville at the coming April FOREIGN & DONES A HARDWARE,

Lakes and the Gulfis activilimpossibility—
The money market was dull and very close to-day, the close worm destroyers I have ever known. It had the dethat such an experiment would only be bankers disconting very sparlingly, and only for the best sired effect in relieving the children of worms. Louisville, May 15th, 1864.

> THE LABIRS' KENTUCKY UNION AID SOCKEY wish to inform the public that Mr. Philip Speed is the only person authorized to collect money for them.
>
> Feeding that all are as much interested as themselves in the cause in which they are laboring, they prefer the contributions to be voluntary, and contributions of mone; may be s at to Mrs. E. W. Rupert, Treasurer of the Sc of ciothing, food or material to be piainly directed to th Ladles' Kentucky Union Aid Society at the rooms of the Sanitary Commissiou, en Fifth street, between Main aud Market. Hespital committees are already formed for dis-tributing at the hospitals whatever may be sent, 172 tf

BUSINESS NOTICES. Fine Clothing

Fine Overcoats: Fine Dress Suits; Fine Business Suits;

Boys' Clothing (all Sizes); Shirts, Hosiery, Underwear, &c.; For sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES at

Main st., opposite the National. Initials Stamped on Letter Paper and Envel Visiting and Wedding Card

ENGRAVING ESTABLISHMENT STATIONERY EMPORIUM, No. 42 West Fourth Street,

SHIPLEY & SMITH. Special attention given to Coloring Initials Monograms and Orests on Paper.

FINE HAVANA CIGARS A TC. G. TACHAU & BBO.'S. hot. Fifth and Sixth.

PAPER WAREHOUSE. A. V. DUPONT & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale DEALERS IN

PAPER. Highest Market Price Paid for Cumberland 1-4 Lump, in caddies, Which we offer to the trade at low prices at our Factory, on Second street, between Main and M-rket, ja27 tf WHITE & REED.

10,000 Reams Assorted Wrapping Paper: 500 Reams Straw Boards; 550 Gross Bonnet Boards; 100 Cases Assorted Letter Paper;

1,000 Reams Manilla Paper; 2,000,000 Envelopes Assorted.

FOR SALE BY A. V. DUPONT & CO.

STRAYED.

OTRAYED OR STO! EN-A SMALL BLACK AND TAY O colored Terrier Sint, werring a red col ar. A liber reward will be pald for her return to Al. Bourlier, 2 Fifth street

FURS &C.

FURS AT COST

HAVE STILL LEFT A GOOD ASSURTMENT OF LADIES' FURS,

Which I will close out AT COST.

HATS AND CAPS

Is large and very complete; al o of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

NEGLIGE SHIRTS AT REDUCED PRICES BY

Wm. F. Osborn, 225 MAIN ST., BET. SECOND AND THIED.

AUCTION SALES. BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Desirable Broadway Building Lot and 2 Two-Story Brick Houses and Lots,

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB attary 5, AT 3 o'clock, we will sell en the premise s on Breadway, commencing at the Corner of Thirteent', street, four valuable Bullding lots, Sand 50 feet from the 1226 deep; also two Two-Story Brick Dwelling house, and lot, lot 80 feet foot by 210 deep. Terms cash. S. O. HENRY & CO., fobil

Public Sale of Gov'srnment Stock WILL BE SOLD AT PUP LIC AUCTION, TO THE COURSE, near the city. 1,000 Horses and Ms res, Condemned; 200 Mules, Conder aned.

Terms Cash, and the property to be removed same day at risk of owner.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 20th day of Februar 7, 1865, and to continue dail, from 10 A. M to 3 P. M.; until they are all disposed of.

Je Jilly T. ALLEN, capt. and A. Q. M. REAL ESTATE ACENCY. Ass't Q'ENAST'ES , OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, Feb. 9, 1865. T. W. M'COT. WILL OF ZER FOR SAVE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

of cond anned Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipag and Quy rtermaster's Stores.
Ter'as cash in U. S. Treasury notes.
Sa're to continue until all is sold. P 7 order of Brevet Major General S. G. BURBEIDGE.
JOHN A. MORRIS,

Capt. and A. Q. M. E. A. H. BEYLAND, Antioueer. Lexington, Ky., Feb 4, 1875. Best Brands of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco

Real Estate & Collecting AGENCY.

OFFICE-Gresham's Budiding, 2d Floor, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

M'COY & FERRIER.

P. KAL RSTATE OF EVERY DE SCRIPTION BOUGHT At his Laboratory on 5th Cross Street.

REFERENCES.—R. S. Heiskel, Anticoncille, Indiana; T. W. Gibson, Eng., Louisville, Ky.

Jai jun.

LOUISVILLE, KY. A T C. G. TACH AU & BRO.'S, jai7 3mins No. 505 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

HAY PRESSES. PRESSES.

HARDWARE.

COLLIS ORMSBY,

HARDWARE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Hardware and Cutlery.

CKATES, SHOVELS AND TONGS, COAL HODS,

Oknives, Forks, Spoons, Ladies, Irous, Waiters, Coffee

G. BAURMANN.

IMPORTED AND JEALER IS

CUTLERY AND GERMAN GOODS,

LOUISVILLE, KV.

FARMS.

FOR SALE

BY THE

Great Western Land Agency,

No. 35. A Farm of

No. 81. A Farm of

1,000 acres in White County, Indiana, three miles west of Brookston, and fifteen miles northwest of LaFayette; 35 acres in cultivation, b slames fine undulating prairie; fin two story frame house, well, orchard, &c. Price 250 pc

No. 60. A Farm of

No. 51. A Farm of

123 acres in Stark County, Ind'ana, situated one mile from the tip u of North Bend, on the Michigan State Road. Good heaved log-house and log barn, 40 acres fenced and in cultivation; a fine roung orchard. Price \$ 250 per arre; would trade for any good property or merchandie.

No. 53. A Farm of

42(acres, situated ten addes northwest of La Fayette, 322 a res under cultivation, frame horse of four rooms, frame barn, one tenant touse of two rooms, small orthard, the balance of 35 acres good timber, two and a halt a fles from the farm; four never failing wells ou the larm. Price \$37 per acre, half cash, the value in payments.

Land Agents, 340 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth streets, Louisville, Ky. feblu 3t

TOBACCO AND CICARS.

C. G. TACHAU & BROTHER.

CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES AND

SMOKING ARTICLES.

No. 505 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth,

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE CARD, WE WILL at all times be presared to exhibit to our Friends and patrons a large and well assorted stick. Our goods have been selected with great care and our endeaver shall always be to satisfy both city and country trade in wrices as well as in quality.

C. G. TACHAU & BRO. jai7 3mins

Fine Chewing Tobacco.

THE UNDERSIGNED MANUFACTURERS HAVE
On hand and for sale a large assortment of FINE
CHEWING TOBACCO, made from the best Southern
Kentucky lea', pat up in large and small packages, suitab e to the retail trade, vlz:

Bright Empress 10 Lump,

Large Assortment of Meerschaum Plpes

A T.C. G. TACHAU & BRO.'S.

UNDERTAKING.

KING & OWEN,

ferson and Third streets.

1.1 honse and fitted it up for our business in a style heretoire unknown in this city, we will devote our time exclusively to the burlal of the dead, for which purpose we will keep constantly on hard a large assortment of

I. C. SHULER & CO.'S

Justly eelebrated Air-tight Galvanized Wrought Iren Caskets and Cases, which for lightness, durability, style and finish, anraes anything lefore offered to the public. We also keep on hand CEANE, RREED 4 CO.'S and W. M. RAYMOND & CO.'S Metalic Buriat Caskets and Cases. Also, a large assortment of Wooden Coffins and Coffin Mountings. All cashs attended to promptly night or day, in the city or country, by one of the firm in person.

on.

The senior partner of this house has the exclusive usency for the sale of I. C. SIT'LLER & CO. S Caskets and lases in the Eastern Division of Ke atucky, commencing the time month of Salt Kirer (except any some three or four munich undertakers with them?, and is prepared to unrish Undertakers with them?, a cailing at our office, pan?

KING & OWEN.

W. VIYATT,

UNDERTAKER

B. W. OOR FEVENTH & JEFFERSON STS.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

KEPS constantly on hand a complete assortment of Crane, Erred & Co.'s Latest Improved Patent METALLIC BURIAL CASER AND CASKETS, Wooder Coffina furnished at the shortest notice.

ALL OEDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

N. B. Having had the courrect, since the commencement of the war, for the burial of Deceased Soldiers, I am enabled to keep a complete register of the name, company regiment and hospital of all deceased soldiers in and about Lonisvills, Ky.

Relatives and friends can receive any information desired by addressing me at my office.

I keep constantly on hand metallic and vinc cap-a love shipping purposes.

Gentiemen's Traveling Companious and

Cigar Cases

IN GREAT VARIETY at C. G. TACHAU & BRO.'S, lalf 3mins No. 245 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth

DAY OR NIGHT.

Nectar Pounds, in half boxes,

Bright Empress Pounds,

C. G. TACHAY.

A. MeBRIDE,

221 Third street.

tion, Wholesale and Rotall by

New Beater Presses. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Make Bales with 5 Revolutions of Horses, Horse Power Portable and Single and Double Power Hand Presses. Lou'sville Hay Press Works, corner Main and 11th sts. di9dimawi WILL'AM DEERING, Superintendent 410 Main St., N. S., bet. Fourth and Builfit,

AMUSEMENTS. MASONIC TEMPLE. POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY ET.

LARUE'S GREAT WAR SHOW

Brade, Locke, Latches, Belts, Hinges, Hooks, Traps, Wonderful Stratopateticen, or Walking Hoes, Eakes, Mattocks Spales, Wheelbarrows, Ear Army. Muffs and Tools and Builders' Hardware of every descrip-TROM THE TREMONT THEATER, BOSTON

The most the Highest of all models on usacles, constraint an astonding combination of 90,000 MOVENG and ACT. ING FIGURES and MODELS of MEN, HORSES, ANIMALS, SHIPS, etc., visually recenaring the principal Bactica, by the year and had not the great such by sea and had on the great such by sea and had on the great such by sea and had any the great such by the great with the great with the great with the great with the great such as the great s op'u at To'clock: (octommence at) ;

##9"GRAND MATINEE on Wedne day and Saturday at

So'clock P. M. Admission () Matine 35 certs; thit

jebli-ii

SALT. GUNS AND PISTOLS. KANAWHA No. 633 Main Street between Sixth and Seventh SALT COMPANY

HENRY DENT, Sole Agent,

Third St., between Main and the Biver,

SALT! SALT! SALT WE WILL HAVE ON HAND IN A FEW DAYS, 3,000 Barrels of Salt, OF ALL GRADES,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Common, 14 B. sacks, and cau lill orders for any anti-the lowest market price.

Country dealers will find it to their advantage to give Country dealers.

J. C. HODGERS & CO., 1a27 tf 220 Main street, bet. Second and Third. lón acres In. White County, Indiana, two and a haif unies northwist of Brookston, a station on the Louisville, New Afba y & Chicago Raifroad; frame hows with four rooms, frame anoke house and mikk-house, shid and stab ing all goot, dry prairie, situisted on a public road. Price \$35 per acre; \$3,160 cash, and the ba jance in one and two years.

OHIO RIVER SALT · COMPANY

JOHN B. SMITH, Sole Agent.

HAVE HAND AND AM CONSTANTLY BE

Third St., bet. Main and River, LOUISVILLE, KY.

BAKERY.

HAVING LEASED THE BUILDING LATELY OF 11 curied by Mesers, Miller & Moore, on Green street and erected a BAKERY, with spacious ovens and al unders improvements, we can at all times urnish any amount of CRACKERS, CAKES, Ac., of as perior quality on the shorte t possible notice. Give we a coll before pur chasing elsewhere. Office No. 322 Fourth street telesce Market to 1713 MELA CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES. FALL GOODS!!

BOOTS AND SHOES CASES RECEIVED

> AN FOR SALE BY WOOD & SPELGER.

COLD PENS.

R. C. HILL'S CELEBRATED

MANUFACTORY

UNDERTAKERS. At the Old Stand, South-east corner Jet-

SALESROOM; HAVING THOROUGHLY CHANGED THE OLD house and fitted it up for our business in a style No. 333 Third St. near Jefferson

The largest, heaviest and best Pen for the money in the market. For further particulars send for circular pricellist. Pens repaired every day. Watch and Pen price list. GOLD PENS REPOINTED FOR 50 CENTS and stamp Watches and Jewelry The best at 333 Third street.

WATCHES Repaired in the best style on short notice by experience workmen and warranted. Tarms reasonable. oct dif

MEDICAL.



It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseasea ful which the CEDRON BITTERS are a Specific. In all diseases of the Stomach, BOWELS, LIVER of KIDNEYS; in all affections of the Brain, depending upon derangement of the Stomach or Bowels; in GOUT. RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA, and in FEVER and AGUE, It is destined to supersede ail other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it Buckeye Reapers and Mowers, prevents them. A wine-glass full of the BITTERS, taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill of fects of the most unhealthy climate, and secure the taker against diseases under most trying exposure.

PREPARED BY DR. JOHN BULL,

EVERYBODY TAKE NOTICE!

Il you want anything, If you have anything to If you want Boarders,
If you have I ost mything,

If you have Found anything, Tell Ten Thousand People at Ouce by Advertising in the Daily Press.

WANTED.

WANTED-WAREHOUSE-A FIRST-ILASS MAIN street Warelmuse, a meahere between Fifth and Elekth streets. North side preferred, Address Post-office Box 657,

BOX 657.

WANTED — MULES—TWO THOUSAND MULES are wanted by the undersigned, for which the high est market price will be just in cash. The Mules must be sound and the good order and measuring. Is hands and upwards. J. L. REYNILDS & CO., Market street, between Second and Third. Ween Scand and Third.

WANTED-SITUATION AS EDITOR OR CORRESIONDENT-Newspaper establishments desirons of obtaining the services of an experienced Editory Correspondent can hear of one by address: g ADECO.

WANTED-AN ABLE-BODIED MAN FOR THAT United States Army. One who has seen service preferred. M. L. BELKNAP, No. 326 Maiu street. d28 to WANTED-A WET NURSE-Apply at Dr. Olms. Gray's west side First offeet, between Green at dec23 dtl.

FOR SALE.

Two Office Dasks for Sale. INQUIRE OF

1. H. & W. O. GARDNER, 115 Main street.

Four Dead Steers for Sale

T THE GOVERNMENT STOCK YARD, oppose to the Evind Asylum. Inquire of Captain A. SllAW, or on the rem es.

POR SALE-COTTA'E-TWO BRICK HOUSES, SIT-tated on the nouth arise of Grayson atreet, below highteenth strot limiter of K. P. THIXTHIN, cris-BOEN & MCATEER, Jackson street, above 18th. [61064] FOR SALE-REST ENCE-THE NEAT AND DE-strable Brick House and Lot on the 10 of Jef-terson street, between Eleventh and Twell, h. adjoining the St. John's Episcopal Churc', east-like. Lot 25%, and from the 170tt, running back 200 feet to an all y. The house continuity and caterin. This proceety is only one and a kitchen, with gas all through the house, outfuridings and caterin. This proceety is one fored for sale on private terms and further particulars apply to Mi. SINTON, Insurance Agent, 418 Mann street, between Fouthand Bullitt.

NOR SALE-RESIDENCE-A DESIRABLE RESI-deuw en Breckinridge street, between Fourth and rifth, containing six nome, besides hitchen sind ser-vants' room, with gas and water attached. Terms carb, loguirs of J. H. WRIGHT & Co., sir Main street, be-tween Fi ch and State.

SUBSTITUTES.

WANTED-SUBSTITUTE - TWO SUBSTITUTE AS OF

Substitutes. VETERANS, ALIENS OR MINORS, WISH-ing to go into the army as Substitutes sould do well by calling on the undersigned at No. 3'S Telrid street, out side, between Market constitutes furnished to principals on short to tice and resonable terms.

DRAFT. DRAFT EXEMITIONS AND IMPRESSED HIGRSEN.

JOS. CLEMENT, Magistrate, Court Place,

SUNDRIES.

YEW ORLEANS SUGAR AND WOLASS S-22 ibds clarified New Criesna Sagar 72 molino de la Molasses; 50 half blus de Molasses; Societed per steamers Psytous and Polect Burns, and sale by fe7 tf GARING RA

MOLA: SES-100 bbls prime New Drieaus Molasses, new crop, lastore and for sale by les tf D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

20 Hills NEW ORLEANS CLARITIED NEW SU-H M. REVEDICT . SONA RROOMS-100 dog Brooms, Shaker and Imitation; In score and for sale by D. S. RENKDICE & SUN.

ACRICULTURAL. PITKIN, WIARD & CO.

SOUTHWESTERN

SEED AND AGRICULTURAL Warehouse,

311 Main St., Louisville, Ky. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PERSONS

Seeds & Implements.

To one stock, which is one of the largest which can be found in the south. We have been engaged in this nainces in Louisvide for 12 years, and we believe that we fully nucleostand the wants of the Planter. We are wil-ing to self our goods at a fair fiving profit, guaranteeing that everything sold shall be as represented.

Grass Seeds.

1,000 Bush. Red Clover Seed: 1,000 Bush. Timothy Seed:

2.000 Bush. Blue Grass Seed: 1,000 Bush. Orchard Grass Seed: 1.000 Bush. Red Top Seed;

500 Bush. Millet Seed; 500 Bush. Hungarian Seed;

Field Seeds. 1,000 Bush. Spring Barley, for

300 Bush. Spring Wheat, for Seed: 500 Bush. Hemp Seed;

Seed:

500 Bush. Top Onion Sets.

Garden Seeds. We have now in store a full stock of FRESH GARDS v. REDS, which we warrant (rue to name.

Implements.



The above cut represents tha celebrated AVERY CAST IRON PLOW

which has a wider rejutation in the South than any Pic w manufactured in this country. We been a tall stock content and their atta points and castings in store, which we are selling at lowest manufacturers' process. More chants wiit find it to their between to call and one us, We have always in store a large stock of Separators, Horse Rakes, Cane Mills and Evaporators,

> Plows, Cultivators, Cutting Boxes. Corn Shellers, &c., &c.

which we are relling low for cash.

*****Cur Annual Almanac, giving a description of Sec 4s and Implements, will be ready for delivery early in Fit.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,

The Press is the Official Paper of the United States for the State of Kentucky the great improvements the house has unand the Southern portion of Indiana and dergone under the proprietorship of our

to the Hon. G. H. Yeaman for valuable any in the country. Of the improvements favors. Among them recently received, a that have been made in the hotel, and the for the last session, ln four vols. Report of Cincinnati contemporary speaks as folthe Superintendent of the Coast Survey for lows: "The main office has been moved 1862, and that interesting and valuable back, and fitted up in a style far superior to

CITY COUNCIL.-Both Boards met last trausacted in the lower Board. The ordinificent style. The new lessee, Capt. Silas quota, came up for consideration and ac- In addition to a new billiard room, there is adopted, laying the subject over for two former laundry was a pigmy. All the sidered and the subject came up for the ac- throughout, while the table ware, linen, tion of the Board. Several amendments cutlery, &c., &c., are all new, and of the were proposed and discussed at considerable length, but the ordinances were finally adopted as passed by the Common Council.

A resolution in favor of having the city separated from the county, so that the city raight act independently of the county in tilling its quota, was adopted. It was stated that assurances were had from the Provast Marshal that this could be done if the elt v desired it.

Considerable commotion among the passengers on the ferryboat was occasioned yesterbay by a genteely-dressed man, who was under the Influence of liquor. Some persons endeavored to persuade him to leave the boat after it landed on this side, which he refused to do. Being pressed, he became augry and drew a revolver, and would have fired into the crowd had he not been seized and disarmed. There were a considerabte number of persons on board to cross the river, among them some ladies, who were very much frightened, and rushed to one side of the boat, nearly crowding several persons overboard. The drunken, crazy fellow was taken charge of by several men aud taken away.

MURTING AT THE COURT HOUSE TO-NIGHT .- The meeting of the citizens at the Court House Monday night, to take Into consideration the subject of the coming draft and to devise means to avoid it, if possible, by tilling the quota with volunteers, adjourned to meet again to-night. The meeting Is an important one. The 4 ity Council has appropriated \$200,000 to offer a bounty for volunteers, and it now remains with the eitizens to make this mouey available by making a nuited effort to carry out the object for which it was appropriated. Every citizen is interested in

DRAFT MEETING IN NEW ALBANY .- A large draft meeting was held in the Court House, New Albany, Thursday night. Nearly \$4,000 was subscribed to the bounty fund, principally by mechanics and laboring men of the city. Nearly \$20,000 has been subscribed to the fund altogether, which, in addition to the amount already paid in and expended for ninety-six reernits, makes over \$47,000 raised in this manner. The Conneil of that city has yet made no appropriation for the purpose of relieving the place of the draft, and will not probably be called on to do so.

IMPORTANT DECISION .- Some time ago the City Conneil granted to the Louisville City Railway Company the right of way to extend their road to Portland. The Portland Railway Company got out an injunction against the construction of this road to Portland, elaiming the exclusive right of way for themselves. The case was referred to the Chancery Court for decision, and yesterday the Court decided in favor of the Louisville Rallway Company. So, we suppose, that Company will proceed at once with the werk of extending their road to Portland.

ARRESTED .- A man named Lemon, who is a deserter from the 8th Indiana cavalry, was acrested in Jeffersonville Thursday, and sent to Indiauapolis, ou the charge o endeavoring to enlist twelve minors. He had previously tried to enlist them in Indianapolis, but failing, had gone to Jeffereonwille. The children belong in the former elty. Lemon probably wished to make bounty jumpers of them.

STABBING AFFAIR .- On Wednesday night last, a difficulty occurred at the house of Parmelia Street, in Smoky Row, in Nashville, in which Wm. Jones received a severe stab in the right breast from a kulfe in the hands of Eugene Leslie. The wounded man is in a critical condition, and is not ex-

in preparations, the opening of the "Great Western Billiard Room," which has been was found in her bed dead. in course of preparation for some weeks past, under the United States Hotel, will be postponed for a few days. Due notice will be given of the opening celebration.

DR. WM. FORRESTER .- The numeron friends of Dr. Forrester, whose occasional letters to the Press have been of the greatest interest, will rejoice to learn of his promotion from the position of Regimental Surgeoa of the 5th Kentueky Cavalry, to that of Chief Surgeon of the 3d Cavalry Brigade in Sherman's army. The Enquirer says: Messrs. Bevitt and Allen, of the Richmond Ambulance Company of the 5th Kentueky 1st Alexander of the Richmond Ambulance Company of the Stephen of the Richmond Ambulance Company of the Stephen of the Richmond Ambulance Company of the Stephen est interest, will rejoice to learn of his prols composed of the 5th Kentucky, 1st Ala-bama, 9th Illinois and 55th Ohio, under the charge of a large amount of supplies bama, 9th Illinois and 55th Ohio, under the

reported yesterday at Barracks No. 1. Six plies. deserters were received from Cincinnati and deserters were received from Cincinnati and tive from Indianapolis. One hundred and nlueteen men were transferred to Nashylle that no further efforts will be made to hold

A man named L. A. Dye, Co. I, 4th Kentucky cavalry, was arrested yesterday in the city as a deserter.

Louisville Theater. BY TELEGRAPH.

EEOn Saturday Evening, Feb. 10, 1865, will be acted for the last time the splendid drama of KATHLEEN MAVOURNEYS; or, Sr. Patrick's Evs. Terrence O'Mere. Hr. Florer ce Kathleeu O'Connor. Mrs. Florence EB-To conclude with the laughable farce of the HAPPI MAN.

Paddy MurphyMr. Florenc.

•# REDUCTION OF PRICES. -Private Boxes, 95 & 95. Or-chestra Senia, 21 01. Dress Circle and Parquette 75c. Family Circle 40c. Colored Boxes, 50c. Gal-lety, 25c.

tery, 23c,

2. Poors open at 6's o'clock-performance commences
al 7's precisely. Box office open daily from 10 A. M.
to 4 F. M., when seats may be secured.

THE BURNET HOUSE, CINCINNATI.-Those who have been in the habit of stopping at the Burnet House when visiting Cincinnatl, will be struck on entering It now by former fellow-townsman, Silas F. Miller. Clucinuati may now boast of a hotel that We are under continued obligations in all respects will compare favorably with ull set of Congressional Globe and Index manuer in which It has been fitted up, a book, Lauman's Dictionary of Congress. _ any other Hotel in the United States. Inmediately behind the office is the washroom, coat room, and ont-houses, all of night, pursuant to resolution of adjourn- which have been fitted up without regard meut. No business of luportance was to expense, and certainly in the most magnances passed by the Common Council the F. Miller, has inaugurated Improvements night previous, appropriating \$200,000 as a in the Burnet to such an extent that it is bounty fund for volunteers to fill the city's difficult to realize that it is the same house. tion. A resolution was introduced and a new laundry, by the slde of which the weeks, but the vote was afterwards recon- halls and rooms have been re-carpeted very finest material."

> Of the culinary department, the same pa per says: "Capt. Miller will have none but the best that human skill enn produce and the market affords, the consequence being that no hotel in America sprends to its countries. Yours, &c., JEFF DAVIS.
>
> Afterwards, with a view that it should be received a new that it should be received as the countries of the countries. guests a more bountiful table and so great a varlety. No restaurant ean excel the Burnet in this particular. For instance, at the railroad breakfast at 5 o'clock in the morning, the guest has served oysters, quails, venison and meats of all kiuds, a custom heretofore more honored in the breach than in the observance. We there fore feel confident in asserting that the Burnet at the present stands "excelsior" in America.'

THE WAR BROUGHT TO OUR OWN DOORS. An army of 90,000 will arrive here on Monday next. We learn this officially. Here will be fought the great battles of the Southern rebellion. All will desire to witness the wonderful Stratopateticon. Gen. La Rue has a short General Order in the amusement column.

Civill & Calvert's Cheap Counter is attracting general attention. It will be replenished daily for a short time. A few of the books are mentioned on our outside.

PRISONERS OF WAR.-Two rebel Brigadier Generals, Rucker and Young, were forwarded yesterday to Johnson's Island, Vineteen rebel commissioned officers were forwarded to Camp Chase. Among them S. P. Deatherage, Captain, 2d Kentucky rebel cavalry, who has been eor fined in the Military Prison in this city for a year

ALL CAN NOW BE SUITED .- We have just INK, which we can now supply in quarts pints and half pints. The celebrated French Fluid that, at the East, is preferred to all others, is already extolled by those who are using it in this market. Of a per feetly legible and beautiful violet tint, when opened, it dries immediately a rich, unalterable purple. It is equally good for records, correspondence, and copying. Ask for the new French Fluid, at Civill & Cal-

Al. Bourlier offers a reward, See advertisment "strayed or stolen."

The tloating hospital Ohio is to be towed from New Albany to Eastport, Ten-

Police Court—Friday, Feb. 10.—Abraham Beunett, stealing a blanket worth \$4; no witnesses appearing against him he was discharged.

A. Lincoln.

John Tipton, Fulton Miller and Mike

other two were fined \$5 each. John McCann was also charged with irunkenness; fined \$5.

Marshall Bell, charged with stealing \$43 from Miss Jennie Young at the Plauter's Hotel; continued till to-morrow.

LOUISVILLE THEATER .- At the matine this afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Florence will appear in the beautiful drama of "Kathleen Mavourneen." The same piece will be produced to-night for the last time. We advise all to go and see it. The laughable farce of the "Happy Man" is the afterpiece.

DEATH FROM MORPHINE.-Coroner GIII was ealled upon yesterday to hold an inmest on the body of a woman named Julia Ottey, in a house of ill-fame on Lafyette street, between Floyd and Preston. Her death was caused by taking an overdose of morphine. She got up during the night POSTFONED.—Owing to unavoidable delay previous complaining of being unwell and took the morphine, and yesterday morning

News from Southern Papers.

WASHINGTON, February 10 .- The Govern ment received the following dispatch this

City Point, Va., February 9,-The Richmond papers of to-day contain no news.

They have no intelligence from Sherman.

General Terrell, of Ga., was killed in the

command of Colonel Spencer, who is likely soon to have the Brigadier's star.

BARRACKS. — Eighty-two convalescents

BARRACKS. — Eighty-two convalescents

The Whig says: The Canton, Miss., Citl-

DESCRIPTION OF REAL PROPERTY.

The President's Message on the Peace Mission.

Results of the Fight at Hatcher's Run.

Richmond Papers on the Peace Conference.

The President's Message with Accompanying Documents in Relation to the Peace Conference.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 .- To the Honorable House of Representatives: In respone to your resolution of the 8th inst., requesting nformation relative to the conference recently held in Hamptou Roads, I have the honor to state that on the day of dates I gave Mr. Blair a eard, written as follows: Allow the bearer, F. P. Blalr, sr., to pass

our lines to go South and return.
(Signed)
A. Lincoln.
That at the time I was informed that Mr. Blair sought a card as a means of getting to Richmond, Va., that he was given no nuthority to speak or act for the Government, nor was I informed of anything he would say or do on his own account or otherwise. Mr. Blair told me that he had been to Richmond, and had seen Davis, and he (Blair) at the same time left with me manuscript letters, as follows:

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 20, 1865.—To F. P. Blair, Esq. Sir: I have deemed it proper and probably desirable to you to give you in this substance the remarks made by me to be repeated by you to President Lincoln. I have no disposition to find obstacles in forms, and am willing now as heretofore to enter into negotiations for the restoration of peace. I nm ready to send Commissioners whenever I have reason to suppose it will be received, or to receive a Commissioner, if the United States shall see fit to send one, dotwithstanding the rejection of our former offers. I would, if you could promise that a Commissioner, Minister or other agent should be received, appoint one immediately and renew the effort to enter into a confer

shown to Davis, I wrote and delivered to Blair a letter as foltows: WASHINGTON, January 18, 1865 .- F. P Blair, Esq.-Sir: You having shown me Davis' letter to you on the 12th inst., you may say to him I have constantly been, am now, and will continue to be, ready to receive any agent whom he or any other in-fluential person now resisting the national anthority may informally send me, with a view of securing peace to the people of our common country.

[Signed] A. LINCOLN. Afterward Mr. Blair dictated for and

authorized me to make an entry on the bnek of my copy of letter last above recited, which is as follows:

January 28, 1865.—To-day Mr. Blair tells me that on the 21st inst, he delivered to Mr. Davis the original of which within is a copy of the first with him. That at the time of and left it with him. That at the time of the delivery Mr. Davis read it over twice in Mr. Blair's presence. At the close of which he (Mr. Blair) remarked the part about one eommon country related to that part of Mr. Davis letter abon; the two countries; to which which Mr. Davis replied he so understood it.

A. LINCOLN. Here follows a number of telegrams relating to the mission of Stevens and Hunt-er into our lines, there having been some delay consequent upon the absence of Gen.

The President then says afterwards my directions the Secretary of War tele-graphed Gen. Ord as follows: War Department, Washington, 10 A. M., Jan. 30, 1865—Maj. Gen. Ord, Headquarters

Army of James: By direction of the President you are instructed to inform the three gentlemen, Messrs. Steveus, Hunter and Campbell, that a messenger will be des-patched to them ut or near where they now re without any unne (Signed)

E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War. Afterwards I prepared and put into the ands of Major Thos. T. Eckert the following instructions and message:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, January 30, 1865.—Major T. T. Eckert—Sir: You will please proceed with the documents ed in your hands, and on reaching Gen Ord will deliver to him the letter addressed to him by the Secretary of War; then by Gen, Ord's assistance procure an interview with Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, or any of them, deliver to him or them the papers on which your own letter is written, note on the copy which your retain the time of delivery and to whom delivered; receive their answer in writing, waiting a reasonable time for it, and which if it contains their decision to come through our lines without further conditions, this will be your warrant to ask General Ord to pass them through, as directed in the letter of the Secretary of War. It by their an-

Messrs. A. 11. Stevens, J. A. Campbell, McCoy were charged with druukenness and disorderly conduct; McCoy was fined \$5 and required to give security in \$200 for his good behavior for six months. The other two were fixed \$5 each. formal conference ou the basis of that let-ter, a cop; of which is on the reverse side of this sheet, and that if you choose to pass on such an understanding and so notify me in writing, I will procure the commandlng General to pass you through the lines to Ft. Monroe, under such military precau-tions as he may deem prudent, and at which place you will be met in due time by some person or persons for the purpose of such informal negotiation. And further, that you shall have protection and safe conduct, and safe return in all events.
(Signed)

T. T. ECKERT,

CITY POINT, Va., Feb. 1, 1865.—Afterwards, but before Major Eckert had reported, the following dispatch was received om Gen. Grant: OFFICE OF THE U.S. MILITARY TELE-

GRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT.—The following telegram was received at Washington, January 31, from City Point, Va.. January 30, His Excellency, A. Lincoln, President of the United States:—The following commu-nication was received here last evening:

Petersucre, Va., January 30, 1865.— Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, communding armies of the United States—Sir: We desire to pass your lines under safe conduct, and to proceed to Washington to hold a conferenee with President Lincoln upon the sub-ject of the existing war, and with a view of

In person, if convenient,
you on the subject.
Yery respectfully yours,
A. H. STEPHENS,
J. A. CAMPBELL,
R. M. T. HUNTER. tlemen, and expect them at my headquar-ters this evening waiting your instructions. U. S. Grant,

Lt. Gen. Comd'g armies U. S. This, it will be perceived, transferred General Ord's agency in the matter to General Grant. I resolved, however, to send Major Eckert forward with his message. and accordingly telegraphed General Grant

as follows: EXECUTIVE NANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1865.—Lieutenant General Grant, Clty Point, Va.: A messenger is coming to you on the business contained in your dispatch. Detain the gentlemen in comfortable quarthat no further efforts will be made to hold the country between the Yazoo and the Big Black, or to protect the Mississippl Central Railroad; but that our lines will be moved back as far as Brandon, perhaps farther east, which is the only hope of being able to hold the Mobile and Ohlo Railroad.

31, 1865.—Licutenant General Grant, City Point, Va.: A messenger is coming to you on the business contained in your dispatch. Detain the gentlemen in comfortable quarters until he arrives, and then act upon the message he brings, as far as applicable, it having been nizee up to pass through Gen-

When Maj. Eckert departed, he bore with him a letter from the Secretary of War to Gen. Grant, as follows:

STREET NOT THE

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON .- TO The Details and Documents Accompanying It.

Gen. Grant, commanding. General:—The President des'res that you will please procure for the bearer, Major T. T. Eckert, an interview with Messrs. Stevens, Hunter and Campbell with Messrs. Campbell, and if on his return to you he requests to pass them through our lines to Furtress Monroe, by such ronte and under such military precautions as you may deem prudent, giving them protection and com-fortable quarters while there, and that you let uone of this have nny effect on movements or plans. By order of the

E. M. STANTON (Signed) (Signed)

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War,
Supposing the proper point to be then
reached, I dispatched the Secretary of State
with the fo lowing instructions, Major
Eekert, however, going ahead of hilm:
Executive Mansion, Jan. 31, 1865.—Hon.
W. H. Seward, Secretary of State: You will
proceed to Fortress Mouroe, there to make

proceed to Fortress Monroe, there to meet and informally confer with Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell on the basis of my letter to Mr. Blair of January 18, 1865, a copy of which you have. You will make known to them that three things are indispensable: 1st, the restoration of the national anthority throughout all the States; 2d, no receding by the Executive of the United States on the slavery question from the position assumed thereon in the late annual message to Congress, and in the preceding documents; and 3d, no proceed to Fortress Monroe, there to mee in the late annual message to Congress, and in the preceding documents; and 3d, no cessation of hostilities till the end of the war, and the disbanding of all the forces hostile to the Government. You will inform them that all propositions of theirs not inconsistent with the above will be considered and preced when he expirite of interest and the consistent with the above will be considered and preced when he expirite of interest and the consistent with the above will be considered and preced when the consistent with the above will be considered and preced when the consistent with the constitution of the constitution o not inconsistent with the above will be considered, and passed upon in a spirit of sincere liberality. You will I car all they may choose to say and report it to me. You will not assume to definitely consummate anything.

Yours, &c.,

A. LINCOLN On the day of its date the following tele gram was sent to Gen. Grant: To notify Major Eckert that the Secretary of State would be at Fortress Monroe, and to put them in communication.

The following dispatch was sent:
War Department, Feb. 1, 1865—Lleut.
Gen. Grant, City Polut, Va.: Let nothing
which is transpiring change or delay your military movements or plans.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN. Afterwards the following dispatch was received from Gen. Grant:
Office U. S. Milltary Telegraph, War De-Office U. S. Milltary Telegraph, War Department, Feb. I, 1865, P. M., City Point, Va., Feb.: To his Excellency, A. Llncoln, President U. S.: Your dispatch received. There will be no armistice in consequence of the presence of Mr. Stevens or others within our lines. The troops are kept in readiness to move at the shortest notice If it check in wife. it should justify. U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 1, 1805—Major Eckert, City Point, Va.: Call at Fortress Monroe, and put yourself under the direction of Mr. Seward, whom you will find

(Signed) A. LINCOLN. On the moruing of the 2d nst., the followon the induling of the 2tt inst, the following telegram was received by me:
City Point, V.A., Feb. 1, 10 P. M.—To his Excellency, A. Lincoln, President of the United States: I have the honor to report the delivery of your communication, and my letter at 4:15 this P. M., to which I resided a scale of P. M., to which I resided a scale of P. M., by the state of the product of the p eived a reply at 6 P. M., but not satisfac

At 8 P. M. the following note, addressed CITY POINT, Feb. 1, 1865.—Gen. Grant: We are to go to Washington to confer informally with the President personally in reference to the matters mentioned in his letter to Mr. Blair of the 18th of January Without any personal compromise on any question in letter, we have permission to do so from the authorities in Richmond. Very respectfully yours,

ALEX. H. STEPHENS, R. M. T. HUNTER, J. A. CAMPRELL.

At 9 P. M. I notified them that they could not proceed further unless they complied with the terms expressed in my letter. The point of ineeting designated in the above note, would not in my opinion, be insisted on. I think Fortress Monroe would be acceptable, Ilaving complied with my in-structions I will return to Washington tomorrow, unless otherwise ordered

THOS. T. ECKERT, Mai, &c. On reading this dispatch of Maj. Eckert, I was about to recall him and Secretary of State, when the following telegram of Gen. Grant to the Secretary of War was shown

OFFICE OF U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH. WAR DAPARTMENT,—The following tele-grain was received at Washington at 4:35 A. M., February 2, from City Point, Feb.

A. M., February 2, From City Point, Feb. 1st, 10:30 P. M.:

To Hon. E. M. Stantou, Secretory of War: Now that the interview between Maj. Eckert, under his written instructions, and Mr. Stophone and warted heart and all the second secretarias. and Mr. Stephens and party has ended. I will state confidentially, but not efficially to become a matter of record, that I am convinced, on conversation with Messrs. Stephens and Hunter, that their Intentions are good, and their desise sincere to restore peace and union. I have not felt invself at liberty to express even views of my own, or to account for my reticence. This has placed me in an awkward position which I could have avoided by not seeing them in the first instance. I tear now their going back without any expression to any oue in au-hority will have a bad influence. At the same time I recognize the difficulties in the way of receiving their informal commis-sioners at this time, and do not know what to recommend. I am sorry, however, that Mr. Lincoln cannot have an interview with the two named in this dispatch, if not all three now within our lines. Their letter to me was all that the President's instructions contemplated to secure their safe conduct. f they had used the same language to Maj.

(Signed) U. S. Grant, Lieut. Gen. This dispatch of Gen. Grant's changed my purpose, and accordingly I telegraphed o him and the Secretary of State as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. . 1865,-Lient, Gen. Grant, City Point: Say to the gentlemen I will meet them personally at Fortress Monroe as soon as I can get

there.

A. Lincoln,
The following was sent in cypher at WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1865.—To Hon, W. H. Seward, Fortress Monroe: Induced by a dispatch from Gen. Grant, I join you at Fortress Monroe us soon as I can come. A. LINCOLN. Sent in cypher ut 9 A. M. Before starting

the following dispatch was shown me. I proceeded neverthless:

Office U. S. Military Telegraph, War Department (cypher.) The following telegram was received at Washington, Feb. 2d, 1865, from City Point Va.: from City Point Va.:

February 2d, 1865, 9 A. M.: Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, at Ft. Monroe and E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington: The gentlemen here have accepted the proposed terms and will leave for Ft.
Monroe at 9:30 A.M.
U. S. GRANT.
On the night of the 2d, 1 reached Hampton Roads and found the Secretary of State and Major Eckers on a steamer anchored off the shore, and learned that the Richterminated, in pursuance of the course indicated by him in his letter to Mr. Blair, of January, 1865, of which we presume you have a copy, and if not, we wish to see you in person, if convenient, and to confer with you on the subject. the first time the maswer of the Ricmond gentlemen to him, which in his dispatch to me of the first, he characterized as not satis-

me of the first, he characterized as not satisfactory. That answer is as follows:

CITY POINT, February 1, 1865.—T. T. Eckert, Major, &c.: Your note, delivered by yourself to-day, has been considered. In reply we have to say that we were furnished with a copy of a letter of President Lincoln to F. P. Blair, of the 18th of January, another copy of which is appended to your note. Our intentions are contained in a letter, of which the following is a copy: letter, of which the following is a copy:

RICHMOND, January 28, 1865.—In conformity with the letter of Mr. Lincoln, of which the foregoing is a copy, you are to proceed to Washington City for an informal conference with him upon the issues involved in the existing war, and for the pur-pose of seenring peace to the two countries. With great respect, your servant, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The substantial object to be obtained by

eral Ord's hands, and when the gentlemen were supposed to be beyond our lines.

A. Lincoln.

When Maj. Eckert departed, he bore with him a letter from the Secretary of War to the secretary of State was charged by the but with this explanation we are ready to meet any person or persons that President Lincoln may appoint at such place as he may designate. Our earnest desire is that just and honorable peace may be agreed upon, and we are prepared to receive or submit propositions which may possibly lead to the attainment of that end.

and the second s

Very respectfully, A. H. STEPHENS, R. M. T. HUNTER, J. A. CAMPHELL.

A note of these geutlemen subsequently addressed to Gen. Grant has already been given in Major Eckert's dispatch, of the lst. I also saw here for the first time the followlng note addressed by the Richmoud gentle men to Major Eckert:

men to Major Eckert:

CITY POINT, V.A., Feb. 2, IS65—T. T. Eckert, Major and A. D. C.—Major: In reply to your verbal statement that your instructions did not allow you to alter the conditions upon which a passport could be given to us, we say we are willing to accept and proceed to Fortress Monroe, and there to have an important conference with any person or persons that President Lincoln may appoint, on the basis of his letter to F. P. Blair of the 18th of January, 1865, or upou any other terms or conditions that he may hereafter propose, not inconsistent may hereafter propose, not inconsistent with the essentiat principles of self-govern-

meut and popular rights upon which our institutions are founded.

It is our earnest wish to ascertain after a free interchange of ideas and information what principles and terms an honorable peace can be established without further of bleed and the contribute sure. effusion of blood, and to contribute our ut-most efforts to accomplish such a result. We think it better to add that in accepting your passport we are not to be understood as committing ourselves to anything but to earry to this informal conference the views

of feelings above expressed.

Very, respectfully, yours, &c.,

A. H. Stephens,

R. M. T. Hinter,

J. A. Campbell.

Note.-The above communication was delivered to me at Fortress Monroe at 4:30 P. M. Feb. 2d, by Lt. Col. Babcock of Gen. Grant's staff. T. T. ECKERT Maj. & A. D. C.

On the morning of the 3d, the three gentlemen, Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, came on board of our steamer, and had an interview with the Secretary of State and myself of several hours' duration. No question of preliminaries to the meeting was then to be made or mentioned. No other person was present. No papers were exchanged or produced, and it was in advance agreed that the conversation was to be informal and verbal on our past. The whole substance of Instructions to the Sec retary of State, herein before mentioned, was stated and Insisted upon, and uothing was said inconsistent therewith; while by the other party it was said that, in auy event, or on any condition, they ever would consent to reunion, and yet they equally omitted to declare that they would not so consent. They seemed to de-sire a postponement of that question and the adoption of some other course, the first of which, as some of them seemed to argue might or might not lead to reunion, but which course, we thought, would amount to an indefinite postponement. The conference ended without any result.

The foregoing, containing, as is believed all the information sought, is respectfully

(Signed) A. LINCOLN. Executive Manslon, Feb. 10, 1865. The following was inclosed in the mess age sent to the Senate, by the President to the Secretary of State, to whom was reserved a resolution of the Senate of the 8th inst., requesting the President of the United States, if, in his opinion, it is not incompatible with the public interests, to furnish the Sonate any information in his possession concerning recent conversation of communications nication with certain rebels, said to have occurred under Executive sanction, includ-lng communications with the rebel Jeffersou Davis, and any correspondence relating thereto, he has the honor to report that the Senate mmy properly be referred to a spe-cial message of the President upon the sub-ject of the resolution, and transmitted to the

House this day.

Appended to the report is a copy of the instructions which have been addressed to Charles F. Adams, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at London, and which is the only correspondence found in this largestment. correspondence found in this Department touching this subject referred to in the raing this subject referred to in the control on. Respectfully submitted, solution.

Secretary of State, Washington, Feb. 10, 1865.—Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, Department of State, Wash-ington, Feb. 9.—Sir: It is a truism that in times of peace there are always instigators of war, soon as war begins there are eitizens who emphatically demand negotiations of peace. The advocates of war after an agitation longer or shorter, generally gain the fearful cud, though the war declared is not unfrequently nunecessary and unwise so pence agitations in time of war ulti mately bring about an abandonment of the conflict, sometimes without securing the advantages which were originally expected from the conflict. The agilators for war in time of peace and for peace in time of war are not necessarily, or, perhaps, ordinarily, impolitic in their purpose or motives. Results alone determine whether they are wise or unwise. The treaty of peace concluded at Guadalupe, Hidalgo was secured by an nt Gundalupe, Hidalgo was secured by an irregular negotiation under the don of the Government. Some of the efforts which have been made to bring about negotiations with the view to end our civil wnr. was known to the whole world, because they have employed foreign agents as well as domestic agents. And others with whom you have had had to deal confidentially are known to yourself, nlthough they have not publicly transpired. Other efforts have occurred here. which are known only to the persons actually moving in them and to this Govern-ment. I am now to give for your informa-tion an account of an affair of the same gen-

eral character, which revently received much attention here, and which, doubtless, will excite enquiry abroad, A few days ago F. P. Blnir, Esq., obtained from the President a simple leave to pass through our lines, without definite views known to the Government.

Mr. B. visited Richmond, and on his re-

turn showed the President u letter which Jeff Davis had written to Mr. Binir, in which Davis wrote that Mr. Blair was at liberty to say to President Lincoln that Da-vis was now, as he always had been, wil-ling to seud commissioners if assured that they would be received, or to receive any that was sent; that he was not disposed to tind obstacles iu forms; and that he would send commissioners to confer with the President with a view to the restoration of peace between the two countries, if he could be assured that they would be received. The President, therefore, on the 18th of Janua-President, therefore, on the 18th of January, addressed a note to Mr. Blair in which he, after acknowledging that he had received the note of Davis, said he always was and always should be willing to meet any agents Mr. Davis, or any other Influential man, now actually resisting the authority of the Government, might send to confer with the President, informally, with a view to the restoration of peace to the a view to the restoration of peace to the people of our common country. Mr, Blair visited Richmond with this letter and then wished Richitond with this letter and then came back to Washington on the 29th ult. We were advised from the camp of Gen. Grant that A. H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter, and J. A. Campbell were applying for lenve to pass through the lines to come to Washington as Peace Commissioners to confer with the President. confer with the President. They were permitted by Lleut. Gen. Grant to come to his hendquarters to await there the decision of the President. Major Eekert was sent down to meet the party from Richmond, at Lleut. Gen. Grant's quarters. The Major was Instructed to deliver them a copy of the President's letter to Mr. Blair with the note to be addressed to them and signed by the Major, in which they were directly informed that they should be allowed to pass our fines. They would be understood as coming for an informal conference upon the basis of the foregoing letter of the 18th of January to Mr. Blair. If they should express their assent to this condition in writing, then Major Eckert was directed to give them sa,e conduct to mitted by Lleut. Gen. Grant to come to his was directed to give them sa.e conduct to Fortress Monroe, where a person coming from the President would meet them, it be-

ACCUPATION LINES ON THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O

President with the duty of representing this Government in the expected interview with the Confederates. The Secretary arrived at Fortress Monroe on the night of the 1st of February. Major Eckert met him on the morning of the 2d, with the information that the persons who had come from Richmond had not accepted in writing the condition upon which he was allowed to give them conduct to Fortress Monroe. The Major upon which he was allowed to give them conduct to Fortress Monroe. The Major had given some information by telegraph to the President at Washington. On receiving this Information, the President prepared a telegram directing the Secretary to return to Washington. The Secretary was preparing at the same moment to return without waiting for Information from the President; but at this juncture Lt. Gen. Grant telegraphed to the Secretary of State that the Richmond gentlemen had reconthat the Richmond gentlemen had reconsidered and accepted the condition tendered them through Maj. Eckerts, and General

Grant inrgently advised the President to confer in person with the Richmond party. Under these circumstances the Secretary, by the President's direction, remained at Fortress Monroe, and the President joined him there on the night of the 2d. The Rich-mond party was brought down the James river in the United States transport during the day, and the iransport was anchored in Hammon Rouds. On the programmer of the Hampton Roads. Ou the morning of the 3d the President, attended by the Secretary, received Messrs. Stevens, Hunter, and Campbell on board the transport River Queen in Illumpton Roads. The conference was informal. There was no attendance of secretaries devices or the reinternation of the conference of the conference was informal.

Peretaries, clerks or other witnesses.

Nothing was written or road. The eonversation was earnest and free—was calm and corteons, and kind on both sides. The Richmoud gentlemen approached the discussion rather indirectly, and at no time did they make eategorical demands or tender formal stipulations or absolute refusals; nevertheless, during the conversation, which lasted four hours, the several points at issue between the Government and the insurgents, were distinctly raised and dis-cussed fully and in an amicable spirit. What the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favor, was the postponement of the question of separation, upon which war is waged and nutural direction of the efforts of the and nutural direction of the efforts of the Government as well as those of the insurgents to some policy or scheme for a season during which the passions might be expected to subside and the armies be reduced and that social intercourse between the people be resumed. It was suggested that through such postponement we might have immediate peace, with some not very certain prospect of an ultimate satisfactory adjustment of our political relations between the Government and States, section or people now engaged in the war with it. The suggestion, though deliberately con-

sidered, was neverthelesss regarded by the President as one of armistice or trace, and he announced that we can agree to no cessation of bostilities except on the basis of the dismemberment of the rebel forces and the restoration of the national anthority throughout all the States. Collaterally, and insubordinate to the proposition which was thus announced, the anti-slavery policy the United States was reviewed in all It bearings, and the President announced that he must not be expected to depart from positions he had heretofore assumed in his proclamation of emancipation and other documents, as these positions were restored in his annual message. It was fur-thur declared by the President that the complete restoration of the national anthority everywhere was au indispensable condition to any assent ou our part to whatever form peace might be proposed. He assured the other party that white he must adhere to these positions, he would be prepared, so far as power is loged with the Executive, to exercise liberality. Its power, how-ever, is ilmited by the Constitution, and when peace should be made Congress must necessarily account regarding appropriation of money, and to the admission of representatives from the rebel States. The Richmond party were informed that Congress had, on the 31st, adopted, by constitutional way, a resolution submitting to the States the proposition to abolish slavery throughout the Union, and that there is every reason to expect that it will be accepted by

three-fourths of the States so as to become a part of the Constitution.

The conference came to an end by mutual acquiescence without producing an agreement. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

From the Army of the Potomac -- Brilliant

W. H. SEWARD.

Results of the Late Fight. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC rebruary S.—The result of yesterday's fight was more important than reported. The particulars were that fully known at that time. When the 5th corps fell back to the line of works at Hatcher's Rnn on Monday night, the enemy did not follow very vigor-ously, uor did they make any attempt to storm the position. It was believed, how-ever, they would do so yesterday morning, but up to noon uo sign of attack appeared, nor did the rebels seem to be in strong force in the vicinity. It was therefore determined to send out reconnolssance on the ground occupied by us the day previous and ascer-tain where the rebels were, and if possible, to force them back to their works at Dar-

Gen. Crawford's Division of the 5th Corps having had the advance the day before, and being the best acquainted with the nature of the country, was selected for the duty. which they performed to the satisfaction of the commanding General. The column moved about noon taking the Debney Mill road, and after advancing about half a mile struck the rebel pickets, who tell back as our men advanced.

A line of battle was then formed, the right resting on Hatcher's Run and the left supported by part of Gen. Wheeler's com-mand of the 6th eorps. The entire line then advanced cautiously through the thick woods on the enst side of the road, and, before going far, met the rebels in force, when a sharp fight began inumediately. The reb els were steadily driven back on each side, till they took refnge behind their works at the mill, where they made a determined stand. The fighting here was kept up till dark, when our men commenced throwing up light breastworks to protect themselves.
The rebels didn't seemed disposed to attack again, as they had done the day before. The object of the movement having been accomplished, our troops were withdrawn during the night to their former position on the Vaughan road, in the vicinity of which strong works have been erected. The loss in the movement turns out to be quite in the movement turns out to be quite heavy, considering the forces engaged. The 3d division, 5th corps, suffered principally. The following are the figures: Killed—officers, 5; men, 68. Wounded—others, 28; men, 491. Missing—officers, 4; men, 586. Total—officers, 37; men, 1,143. Aggregate loss 1,180, out of about 4,000 who went into action.

No doubt a large proportion of those put down as missing will appear in a few days. The heavy loss in the division indicates the manner in which the men acquitted them-selves, and they have been highly complimented for their bravery by their com-manding officers. The loss in the 6th corps is not reported, but it is very slight, they acting as a supporting column rather than an attacking one. Among the casualities reported are the following:

reported are the following:
Lieut, Col. Haines, severely wounded;
Adjutant L. H. Chamberliu, 6th Wis., Capt.
Tanner, 24th Mich., wonnded; W. J. Wickie,
Lient. Hendricks, 6th Wis., wounded; Lieut.
Geo. Johnson, 6th Wis., in back; Llent. W.
B. Wood, 97th N. Y., leg amputated; J. M.
Kelley, wounded in leg; Lieut, Col. Mandorn, 48th Mississippi rebel regiment, was
severely wounded, and brought into the 5th
Corps hospital, where he died to-duy.
It has been very quiet, the only firing
heard being from the batteries near the Appomatox this evening, lasting a short time, pomatox this evening, lasting a short time

however.

The weather has cleared off beantifully. but the roads are in a bad condition fro the severe storm of yesterday.

The Tax Bill in the House. NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The Post's Wash-Ington special says it is believed that the Honse will agree to the tax on sales. The proposed tax of \$1 50 per barrel on beer will not be adopted. Prominent members

of Congress think \$1 is enough.

Gold. NEW YORK, Feb. 10 .- Gold to-night 210%.

Congressional.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, February 10. substitute for the Freedmens' Bureau

bill, agreed on by the committee was report-The bill authorizing the issue of warrants of attachment against the property of te-faulting mail contractors, postmasters, and other agents, officers or employees of the P. O. bepartment, when such defaulters have countenanced and aided the rebellion, was

assed.
The Legislative, Judicial, and Executive The Legislative, Indicial, and Executive appropriation bill was taken up at I o'clock, but was laid over to hear the reading of the President's message. After the reading of the latter it was ordered printed.

The Executive appropriation bill was taken up again. Pending the consideration of the amendment increasing the salaries of Judges in California and Oregon, the Senate adjourned.

Senate adjourned. GOUSE.

Mr. Slevens referred to a remark of Davis in a speech at Richmond, "that no condi-tion but independence could ever receive his sanction." He (Stevens) believed one of two alternatives limst come, either the rebels lay down their arms or be exterminated. Messrs. Mallory and Cox denied that the rebel commissioners expressed a desire for peace only on the basis of separation. Mr. Washburne's motion was referred to

the Committee on Printing.

Some twenty-five members being absent last night, were arraigned and required to pay the usual fee. Adjourned.

Bitt Signed.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The President has approved and signed the joint resolu-tion that notice be given by the President

tion that notice be given by the President to the Government of Great Britain to terminate the treaty of 1817 regularing the naval force on the lakes, It is hereby adopted and ratified as if the same had been anthorized by Congress.

This is preceded by the declaration that the peace of our frontier is now endangered by hostile expeditions against the commerce of the lakes, and that other acts of lawless persons, which the naval force of the two countries allowed by the existing treaty may be insufficient to prevent.

nay be insufficient to prevent.

The seven delegates in the House of Representatives, though deprived of the privilege of voting, joined in the statement, which has been entered on the Journal of the House, saying that the proposed antislavery amoudment meets with their nn-

qualitied approval.

SPECIAL TO WEST'RN PRESS

February 11-3 A. M.

Southern News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.-The Richmond Enoirer abuses Lincoln, and says that Mr. seward has done us service before he un-lertook the high and holy purpose of peacemaking to serve low and mean ends of a people somewhat divided. A portion of them believed that the enemy would give them honorable terms of pence, provided they agreed to reconstruct the Union, and under this belief they insisted on negotiaions.

The Enquirer says the original mission of Mr. Blair was to deceive Davis into sending cammissioners and then used the fact of seud commissioners to deceive the U.S. Congress into the adoption of an amend-ment abolishing slavery in all the States. The Whig says it there is now remaining among the people any one so base as to de-sire union with the Yankees, let him know that he cannot be admitted to Yankee association as equals even with Yankees, but as a criminal and outlaw who has forfeited every right; whose lands no long-

er belong to him; whose slaves are to be henceforth his master; whose house is to be occupied by some fortunate New England migrant; and whose family is to be driven com the soil to make room for a race of onquerors. The Constitution as it is, combined with he Union as it was, means suppression of State sovereignty, eternal subordination of South and North, confiscation of Southern property to benefit. Northern adventurers, as to pay the debt incurred in subingation The Examiner says: Soon as the result of the peace mission is properly aunounced.

Stephens will go to Georgia and canvass the State for a vigorous prosecution of the The Examiner has an editorial intended to heat the Southern blood. It says there is no cause for a panic, and tranks the end of

unmer will see them completely success The Mobile Advertiser and Regisier of The Mobile Advertiser and Regisier of the 20th ult, makes the remarkable confession that they don't attempt to disguise the fact that the Confederate cause is passing through its most dangerons crisis. Large numbers of people, perhaps, upon the fair soil, a majority of whom are heart-sick of war, are willing to end it upon terms which would have been sconted at as treasonable travers are. Even the days of days also the second twoyears ago. Even the class of slaveholders having the deepest interest in the struggle, are willing and ready to make sacrinces which a short time ago would not have been tolerated. We have no doubt that the been tolerated. We have no doubt that the country including slave property, large and small, would compromise to-day for peace and independence on the basis of gradual emancipation. We may go further, and say large numbers would be willing to give all their cherished thought of independence in exchanges the sheet of the content of the pendence in exchange for the naked peace upon terms of reconstruction. This great change and wonderful revulsion of popular

sentiment resulting from four year The Enfistment Frauds in New York New York, Feb. 10 .- Col. Baker is still naking arrests of substitute brokers and others in defrauding the government. Full details enmot be made public for several days. It is thought three-fourths of the quotas of the interior towns have been tiled by forged certificates. Several town and county supervisors have been in the city to-day and prove frauds very exten-

Naval Dept-Promotion.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 .- The Times' Wash ington special says: The Senate Naval Committee is considering the question of establishing a Naval Depot at some point on the Northern lakes. Parties (avorable o Cleveland have had a hearinti. The committee will hear the delegations arging other points before they report.

The Herald's Washington special says col. Wain of the 43d Ohio, has been brevet-

ted Brig. General, for gallant conductive recent campaign through Georgia.

At Fort Warren. Biston, Feb. 10.—Maj. Harry Gilmore arrived at Fort Warren to-day in charge of Maj. Young, who captured him.

MY BROTHER'S WIFE,-This is the title of a very readable novel, by the popular anthor of "Barbara's History" and "Ladder of Life." Civill & Calvert have lt.

The last putent on the Morse instrument expires in April or May, 1867, and cannot

be renewed. Passaic county, New Jersey, has been found to contain a mine of black lead and

MEDICAL.

HURLEY'S POPULAR

THOS. A. HURLEY, Proprietor

for eale by druggiete and country merchants ever

100 bigs choice Rio Ceffee; In store and for sale by D. S. BENEDICT & St M.

Official Report of the Rebel Gen. Leen-Operations of the Army of the Potomac -- Capture of 800 Prisoners Reported --Partlal List of Wounded Officers -- Gen. Echols Succeeds Brecklurldge--Wreck of the San Jacinto Burned -- Two Blockade Runners Captured.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—General Lee gives the following doleful account of the fight-

the following dotern account of the fighting below Petersburg:

Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia,
Feb. 6, 1865.—To General S. Cooper: The
enemy moved a strong force yesterday to
Hatcher's Rnu. Part of his infantry, with enemy moved a strong force yesterday to Hatcher's Rnu. Part of his infantry, with Gregg's cavalry, crossed and proceeded on the Vaughn road—the infantry to Cattail Creek and the cavalry to Dinwiddie Chnrch, where its advance encountered a position of our cavalry and retired.

In the afternoon, part of Hill's and the Georgia troops demonstrated against the enemy on the left of Hatcher's Run, near Armstrong's mills. Finding him intrenched, they withdrew after dark. During the

This morning Pegram's division moved to the right bank of the creek to reconnoitor, when it was vigorously attacked. The battle was obstinately contested for several hours; but Gen. Pegram being killed while bravely encouraging his men, and Col. Hoffman wounded, some confusion occurred, and the division was pressed back to its original position.

son's Division arriving, the enemy was driven rapidly to the defences of Hatcher's

The Tribund's special from headquarters, dated the 7th, says: Among the wounded in the fight between the 5th Corps and the in the fight hetween the 5th Corps and the enemy on the Boydstown plank road last night were Gen. Ayres, commanding the 2d Division, 5th Corps, in the shoulder, severely; Gen. Gwynn, commanding the 3d Brigade, 2d Division, in the foot, slightly—still on duty—Capt. G. A. Winthrop, Adjt. Gen., 3d brigade, 2d division, hip, slightly, Major Carter, Inspector General, 3d brigade, 2d division, neck, slightly,

Major Carter, Inspector General, 3d brigade, 2d division, neck, slightly.

It is reported to-day that we have 800 rebel prisoners. At 3 P. M., more intrenching tools and rations are coming np, and it is the determination to hold the five miles gained on the left of our old fortified lines at all hazards. This gain, as I have said, and Ella Faber. at all hazards. This gain, as I have said, brings us the Boydston plank-road, and within artillery range of the south side rail-

Thus has Lee again been ont-generaled, and another Yankee trick played upon the main army of the Confederacy.
On the 8th a bright sunny morning

another Yankee trick played upon the main army of the Confederacy.

On the 8th a bright sunny morning lawns upon the operations of the army, whering the hearts of the brave soldiers who have just endured and accomplished to much.

During the discussion in the rebel Senate on Monday last on the bill to along slaves. dawns upon the operations of the army, cheering the hearts of the brave soldiers who have just endured aml accomplished

on Monday last, on the bill to place slaves in the army, Jeff. Davis' apponents again dealt out their denunciations against him for not restoring General Joe, Johnston to a vicinity of Evansville under charter to load with forage

Semmes, of La., one of Jeff. Davis' supporters, gave them to understand that all their abuse would have no effect, and that General Johnston would not be again placed in an important position because he was deemed incompetent.

The Melnotte from the Tennessee river with a drove of horses, was due last even ing.
The Robert Burns, Emerald, Emma Floyd, Golden Eagle, and Indiana were in port at Cincinnati Thursday evening, awaiting trips for below.

cinto, wrecked a short time ago on No-name Key, Bahamas.

ed officers and crew, but were stoutly resisted, and, although a number of shots were exchanged, no one was reported in-

The schooner Fox had arrived at Key The Herald's New Orleans correspondent

says that supplies have been forwarded to our prisoners at Camps Grace and Ford, In

in which he has sent money to our prisoners, he has received receipts from them af-

view was more largely attended than any meeting ever held in Richmond.

In deference to the sufferings of the people he had consented to make an effort to obtain that independence which no other power on earth but the Yankees would think of denying. As to the conditions of think of denying. As to the conditions of peace, Davis emphatically asserted that nothing save the independence of the Confederacy could ever receive his sanction. With the approval of Providence, which he conscientiously believed was on their side, and the united resolve of the people, he doubted not that victory would yet crown their labors by remitting. He would yield in peverything he had on earth and sacrifice a thousand lives.

a thousand lives.

He spoke an hour in this strain.

A series of resolutions, spurning President Lincoln's expression of gratitude to the soldiers, and pledging fortunes and savered house to the

the soldiers, and pledging fortunes and sacred honor to the canse, were adopted.

Lond calls were made for Stephens and Hunter, but they did not respond.

A great war meeting was called to meet on Thursday yesterday), at which Itavis, Stephens, Hunter, and other leading men were announced to speak.

were announced to speak.

In the rebel Senate, on Monday, Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, in reply to a demand for reinstating tien. Joe Johnston, said that he tien. J., had never won a pitched battle; that in the retreat from Dalton he lost 22,-000 men; and that it was his intention to Wigfall, of Texas, defended Johnston and

enounced the administration.

The Tribnne learns from Ben. Holliday the contractor for the overland mail route, that the report of the reopening of that line

For a distance of near 380 miles Holliday's Stations are destroyed, and the stock withdrawn. Business cannot be resumed antil the stations are rebuilt and corn and St. Louis, Feb. 10.-The Legislature ves-

terday passed concurrent resolutions to adjourn on the 20th inst, till the 1st of No-Resolutions were unanimously passed in

the Honse declaring the fixed determina-tion of the people to liquidate the State's indebtedness, and providing for the com-mittee to confer with her creditors, and reort next session some plan to relieve the state of financial distress

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10, M .- The river has fallen 5 inches, with 20 feet 8 inches water in the channel. Weather clear; thermom-eter 38 degrees; barometer 29:35.

PITISBURG, Feb. 10, M.—Navigation Is still enspended. Weather cloudy and cold.

STOCKS.

Quartermasters' Vouchers

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS Mought at the Bost Kates, by

C. L. RADWAY,

PRIDAY, Feb. 10. Chifton, Morning Star, Eastport; Meinotic, Evausville.

DEPARTURES. General Bnell, Cincinnati; Darling, Mamphis; Nick Longworth "Liften, "Listen, Nashville; Havans, Nashville; Havans, Nashville; Morning Star, Henderson; Peytona, New Orlenus.

THE RIVER was about at a stand yester day with 7 feet 8 inches water in the canal, In the evening by the mark. During the previous 24 hours the depth of water had not varied an lnch in the canal, which,

enemy on the left of Hatcher's Run, near and the river along it is a great deal of floating ice in the river all day yesterday, at times extending the hight the force that had advanced beyond the creek returned to it, and were reported to be crossing.

An clinte, and the river along the river along the river all day yesterday, at times extending from shore to shore, but it appeared to soften in the sun, and was apparently of but to be crossing. river, as our list shows the arrivals and departnres to have been rather numerous.

The canal, however, was very seriously obstructed by the lee, which floated into it in such masses that it had almost wholly blocked up the channel. The Glendale and Darling, well freighted for Memphis, came down from Cincinnati Thursday, and went into the canal, as they were drawing too much water to descend the falls. The Glendale lodged in the canal, about one lundred much water to descend the falls. The Glendal Gordon to the support of Pegram's and charged the enemy and forced him back, but was in turn compelled to retire. Mason's Division arriving, the enemy was driven as the compelled to retire.

canal at that point. run.

Onr loss is reported to be small: that of the enemy not supposed to be great.

(Signed)

R. E. Les.

(Signed)

R. E. Les.

Ing.
The Morning Star, Captain Ballard, arrived from Eastport, Tennessee river, early yesterday afternoon, only fifty-five hours ont, including all delays, and fighting the ice in the Ohio. She left the flect of transports in the Tennessee, all enjoying peace and planty.

and plenty.

The Morning Star has resumed her place. or rather the place of the Tarascan, in the Evansville and Henderson mail trade again, starting thitherward last evening with the

muda, and Ella Faber.
The Ella Faber, Cupt. Gilmere, has a trip engaged for Nashville, which she takes on board at Jeffersonville. She is a nice passenger packet, and will leave the Jefferson-A TOUR THROUGH ARIZONA .- (Fifth Paper.) ILLUS-

deemed incompetent.

The Honse amendment, pledging no lluntation on the number of negroes to be conscripted, was adopted by a vote of 17 to 8.

Breckinridge has been contirmed by the rebel Senate Secretary of War, General Echols has succeeded to his command.

The Herald's Key West correspondent says: The wreckers have set fire to and totally burned all that portion above the water of the United States steamer San Jacinto, wrecked a short time ago on No-

into, wrecked a short time ago on Noame Key, Bahannas.
They afterwards attacked the shipwreckd officers and crew, but were stoutly reisted, and, aithough a number of shots
were exchanged, no one was reported inared.
Two more English blockede-runners, the
theoners, Angusta, and Farry, Males. schooners Augusta and Fanny McRea, were captured by the U. S. steamer lloney-

Mormon, were at Evansville Wednesday and Thursday, loading for the Tennessee river. The Justice and Ada Lyon were receiving vargoes for Nashville, and the Cuba was at Mount Vernon awaiting a cargo.
The Ivens is plying the Wubash, and the

Vincennes Sun of Tuesday says:
"Breaking Up.—The river com Colonel Dwight has no doubt that these applies have been delivered, as, in all cases rising Saturday evening, and the ice company of the price of the price of the company of the price of t in which he has sent money to our prison ers, he has received receipts from them afterwards.

The Richmond Dispatch says: The meeting called by Gov. Smith on the reception of the news of the result of the peace interview was more largely attended than any view was more largely attended than any one because the properties of the peace interview was more largely attended than any or the same land navigation will soon be unobstructed." numbstructed

The Mississippi at St. Lonis was falling Jeff Davis made a speech. He said that he had entertained but little hopes of effecting honorable terms of peace so long as the cause was meeting with reverses, yet in deference to the sufferings of the services. Yet taking freight at the following rates: To New Orleans, flour \$1 50, pork \$2 25 per bbl; ordinary weight freight to same point 75c per 100 ponnds.

per 100 points.

Ohio river boats charge 40c and 60c per 100 pounds, for heavy and light freight to Louisville and Cincinnati; 65c and \$1 per 100 10s for same to Pittsburg, and \$1 25 per

bil for flour to the latter point.

The Gen. Lytle and the Major Anderson are the regular mail and passenger packets to-day for Cincinnati. The former starts at noon and the latter at 4 o'clock in the eventher. The Silver Cloud left St. Louis for the

Ohio river on Wednesday evening.

The Gen. Anderson, a Cairo and Evansville packet, that had been aground at Mt.

Vernon, was recently floated off by a rise in the river.

We learn that Capt. J. B. Labarge, of St. We learn that Capt. J. B. Labarge, of St. Louis, is having a stern-wheeler built at New Albany, to leave for the Rocky Mountains April 1st. She is to be called the Big Horn, the name of a tributary of the Yellowstone, four hundred miles above its mouth. It is calculated that the Big Horn will draw only twelve inches this term will draw only twelve Inches, light, and have capacity for two hundred tons on three feet of water. Her length is 150 feet, with beam 33 teet, and hold 4 feet.

IMPORTS BY THE RIVER.

CINCINNATI PER GENERAL BUELL.—6 hhda hams, 62 Hro; 20 bbls flour, 1; 10 kegs apple butter, Rodgers & B; 5 bxs scales, W B Helknap & Co; 2 kgs, Pitkin, Wlard & Co; 1 kgs, Wilson & Peter; 89 pkgs furniture, 65 kgs leer; 5 clasts twa, 20 kgs pigs feet, 22 bxs scap, 20 empty boxes, 120 empty kegs, 18 bxs.tolacco, 20 do fruit, 32 du wins, 15 bbls apples, 10 do rye flour; 285 pkgs miles, cansignees; 30 bbls wil, Skeene; 225 bxs candles, clarebrook; 12 bbls pattocs, Rodgers & Co; 21 bxs halters, 35 pkgs, Cart Ernest; 30 bbls whisky, Corn & Co; 30 bbls flour, 452 bags offal, B & C; 2 bluds tobseco, 6 horses, 11; pkge groceries, 10 do seed, 47 do tobacco, 32 transks, 25 pkgs oysters, 391 exp pkge, 15 bbls ale, 16 pkge, owners.

trinich, 25 page offerer, of the place of the control of the contr

IRON. NAILS, &C. W. B. BELKNAP & CO.,

IRON MERCHANTS. No. 236, Main and Third Sts.

AGENTS FOR Shoenberger's Juniata Boiler Plates and Heads.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES, Coal, Cattle, Platforms, Beams, &c., Considered the best in use.

SAFES! SAFES! SAFES!

FIRE AND BURFLAR PROOF, Suitable for Offices, Paymasters, Steambents, &c. We seil the above articles at the Manufacturers STEAMBOATS.

Regular Passenger Packet for Clarksville and Nashville.

BERMUDA, Evans, Master,
Will lave as above on THIS DAY, the
lith inst., at 4 o'ctock P. M. POSITIVELY, from the
City Wharf. For freight or passage apply on board or to
CROPPER, PATTON & CO. Agents,
fell 11 Regular Passenger Packet for Clarksville and Nashville.

For Nashville.

U. S. Mail Line for Cincinnati

EVENING BOATS.

MORNING BOATS.

GEN. LYTLE and GEN, BUELLLeavs Daily at 11 A. M., from wharf-boat,
foot of Third strees.

CROCERIES. .

WHOLESALE GROCER AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT BERMUDA, Evans, Master, Will leave as above 'His DAY, the lith inst. at 4 o'clock P. M., POSITIVELY, from the City whar'. For treight or passage apply on board or to MOURIEAD & CO., Agents. Cincinnati, O. OFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SIRUPS, SPICES, &c.
Vish of all kinds and all sizep packages.
Lon- cautinnance in the trade enables me to offer
social laducements to buyers.

189 tf ELLA FABER, Gillmors, Master.
Willeave as above Till's DAY, the lith
liveaut, et a o'clock, P. M., POSITIVELY, from Jeifersonvil e. For freight or passage apply on board or to
lebil it.
MOURHEAD & C.J., Agents,

HOTEL.

BURNETT HOUSE,

CINCINNATI, O.

GRIFFITH & BOARD.

AND DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND PRODUCE

No. 313 Main St., bet. Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE. KY.

NICK LONGWORTH and MAJ. AN-DERCHIN-Leave Daily, at 3 P. M., from wharf-beat, footof Third street. JOS. OAMPION, Ag't,' Wharf-boat, SILAS F MILLER, Proprietor 1864 Late of Gait House Louisville.

U. S. MAILBOATS. For Owensbore', Evansville and Henderser connecting at Evansville with the

Cairo and Evansville Packets.

Louisville and Henderson

The new and light draught steamers MOENING STAR and TARASCON will leave every Tuesday Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 5 P. M. NOTICE. All freights and passengers must be at the Portland A wharf before 5 o'clock P. M., as the boats will not be delayed fate that time under any circumstance. Letters bills of lading, packages, &c., must be left with the Agents, on Fourth sreet, between Main and the river, before 2 o'clock P. P.

PERIODICAL.

WILKIE COLLINS CHARLES DICKENS. HARPER'S

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE For February, 1865.

CONTENTS:
HEROIC DEEDS OF HEROIC MEN.-III, GRIERSON'S RAID. ILLUSTRATIONS. PEACE. BIRDS OF PASSAGE. With an Illustration.

TRATIONS. AT REST THE KING OF THE AMAZONS. ILLUSTRATIONS-An Amazon.—The King's Victims.
IN THE AUTUMN TWILIGHT. With an Illustration. THE SPARCOTES. THE BALLAD OF ISHMAEL DAY.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR. UHRISTMAS AT TRINITY ARMADALE. By Wilta Collins. Chapter II. The Mau Reveeled. Chapter 111. Day and Night. Illustration.—The two Friends.
SHERIDAN'S VICTORY AT MIDDLETOWN.

WANTED-AN EDUCATION. ENGLISH FOR THE PORTUGUESE, OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. By CRARLES DICKONS. Chapter XI. Some Affairs at the Heart. Chapter XII. More Birds of Pray. Chapter XIII. A Soio and a Duett. Illustrations.—Pa's Lodger and Pa's Daughter—Our

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with his claim the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, as prescribed by the President's Proclamation of the she of December, 1863, supported by the cert fican of a United States officer, civil or military, that the said claims at was, at the date his cialm origin, ated, and has been ever since, loyal to the United States, or the away at the same fact, and the contract of the same fact, and the said claims at the said claims or the sworn statement of the same facts af al least two witnessess, whose loyalty and credibility shall be rouched for by the carlificate of the officers before mentioned. Major Henry Plessner, Provost Marshal, corner Sixth and Walnut streets, will issue certificates to persons de-siring mon application at his office with proper vouch

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EXTRACT.

1. Major thenry Plessuer, 9th Ohio cavalry, by direction from Division II ad Quarters, is releved from further dut, as Prov at Marshal af this Post. II. Major Alexander Magruder, 17th Kenlucky Vol-Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine unteers, is appointed Provost Marshal of the city of Lonisville, releving Major Plessner, and will be respected accordingly.

and of Lt. Col. Tate. B. VAURIEIGE, 26th Kg. CHARLES A. GOULD, Assistant Adjotant General. Vet. Vol. Infantry.

EXTRACT. I. On and after JANUARY 27TH, 1365, all officere \$ 4 (0 per annen found in this city without proper anthonity, will be p'aced in ariest and ordered to report to these Head-Quarters. All soldiers without passes will be arrested

and held for punishment. By command of Lient. Col. W. H. Cort, 9th Iowa In-CHAS. A. GUULD, Captain and A. A. G.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER, Lot inville, Jan. 9th, 1865.

either atranced is vice or reduced in size-and very generally both—we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in theoriginal editions. Hence, on present prices will be found as chap, for the amount I. It is again announced that the sale or giving away of luloxicating drinks, citizens' or officers' clothing, to men enlisted la the service of the United States, is absolutely our present prices will be found as cheap, lar the amount of matter furnishs', as those of any af the comp tirg periodicals in this country.

One of matter furnishs', as those of any af the comp tirg periodicals in this country. Compared with the cost of the original editions, which, at the present premium on gol I, would be about #100 a year, our prices (\$15) are exceedingly low. I did to this the fliquors or clothing seized and reported for confiscation.

II. No article of citizens' or officers' clothing will be ald lo any enlisted man without a special permit from the Provost Murshal of the city, or from these or superior Head-Quarters, and the fact that the soldier has, or pretends to have, a discharge or certificate of discharge, will not protect the seller unless the buyer has the required permit, if dressed wholly or in part in Federal uniform. The Provost Marshal will give any discharged soldier the equielte permit npon eallsfactory svidence of his having

> III. Whenever, for cause, Il may be feemed necessary the Provost Marshal is anth wized to require of dealers in quors or clothing to execute their parole of honer to faithfully observe the obligations imposed apon them or the performance of the parole,

IV. No person will be point ted to drive or ride any Government horse or team beyond the rate of fixa miles per hour, within the city uni sa au emargency demands a faster gait, and in all such cases the driver, soldier or orderly will be furnished by the officer directing faste peed of traveling than herein authorized with a certificate of the fact, and in the absence of such authority any soldier or Government employee so doing will be arrested, imprisoned and charges preferred for violation of orders. V. Conductors and engineers on the United States Mill-eary Rallroad are absolutely forbidden to run any train, car ar I comotive at greater speed than five miles per hour within the city limits. The Provost Marshal will particularly instruct the Provost Guard to arrest, and he will ause charges to be flied against, any conductor of

VI. Major Henry Plessner, Provet Marshal, is charged with the execution of this order, and will be held reand will render his

ole., Military Commander. CHARLE A. GOULD,

MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

THE UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. No. 216 District of Kentucky: SS. in response to numerous and earnest appeals from surgeons, chaplains and field officers, will receive, forward, and pi-counder the care of proper librarians, One THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY CAMP AND GUN-BOAT LIBRARIES of one hundred and tifty volumes each-if the for friends at home, to huy a handsome and pleasant book and direct the book seller to and it to the Commission. It will be a positive pleasure to hundreds of wives and mothers to take down the cholcest volumes from their Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under two same and of said Court, to me directed and delivered. It do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said Histrict Court, to be held at the city of Lonisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its mext February term, the 20th day of February, A. D. 1855, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf. bookcases and send them thus where their loved ones can enjoy the pleasure and profit of perusing them. Send none but the best; our soldiers deserve the best. The standard essayis.s, historice, hiography, travels, science, poetry, magazines, standard works of fiction, whatever, in short, too, then and there to interpose their claims and to mak their allegations in that behalf. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D. JOSHEA TRUSS. U. S. Attorney. you would put into the chamber of your awn brother, confined with a broken limb, will by acceptable, as well as religious works. Forward the parcel to J. E. HARD's

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. No. 238 District of Kontucky. SS.

DISTRICT OF KONTUREY. S. S.

WHERAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United Stales, within and for tha District Court of the United Stales, of February. A. D. 1855, by Joshua Tevis, Esquire, Altorney for the United Stales for the District of Kentucky, on the 2d day of February. A. D. 1855, by Joshua Tevis, Esquire, Altorney for the United Stales for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, to be half of the United States, against a steam suggine, to let, vat and brew, y kinner, 5 bags, hops. 22 n barrels beer, I cask beer, 2 barrels whisky 35 empty half karrels, I barrel rulegar and one lot of the barrels; alleging in substance that said goods and articles were selied out land, to the District of Kennicky, on this 3d day of February, A. D. 1865, as foreled to the United States; that said articles were used in making fermanted liquors, and that John Hennsman, owner thereof, and '. Hausga agenter superintendent of the same, neglected or refused to make true and atactentry and rejected or refused to make true and atactentry and rejected for the month of Pecon ber, 1964, as required by law; and that said articles of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monthion under the said court to medificated and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and or for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 3th day of February and there to interpose their same, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

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ect20 tf Capt. and Ass't. Q. M.

1,000 OAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

Direct Tevis, U.S. Attorney.

Direct February 2, 1883.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. No. 236

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. No. 236

WHEREAS, and normation has been filed in the Directic Court of the United States, within and for the Bistrict of Kentucky, on the 28th day of January 4. D. 1843, by Joshua Tevi. Equire, Attorney for the United States for the Histri tof Kentucky who proventes herein as well in behalf of the United States as of Thomas M. 18-18. S reveror of Costoms at Padicach, against 1 truth (22) pards of domestic, 13h prints, 1 pice studyans, 1 dozen facey cravats, 1 dozen plane cravats, 1 pice scalico, 6 pari ladica shoes, 3 mens hast, 1 alik handkerchet, perging awis, 32 papers needles, 2 pocket knives, 1 onneed, pints, 1 pice studyans, 1 dozen facey cravats, 1 dozen plane cravats, 1 pice calico, 1 pair von en asboes, 1 remann of graphsm. 2 bis whisky, 1 barre apple brandy, one-half barrel whicky, 1 kg asple hrandy, 1 boy and 1,100 cigars, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land, in the District of Kentucky to the — day of Juy, A. D. 1864, as forfeited to the United States, that said artices were proceeding from the state of Kennecky to the State of Tennessee In violation of the Act of Congress and the proclamation of the Testes of the United States, and signat the regulations of the Treasmy Department of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemed as lorefield as a foresaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition noder the seal of said fourt, to madicated and de levered, I do hereby give public uotice to all persons claiming said articles, or In any manner interested thereby. On the pool of the Curic States of America, and praying rocess against the same that the same may be condemed as lorefield as a foresaid.

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HEAU-QUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KONTUCER, I LEXINGTON, KY., February 8, 186 . General Orders No. 6.

In compliance with instructions from the War Tepart-

sent, General Orders No. 5, date! Fabruary 6, 1865, I om hese Headquarters, are he shy revoked By order of Brevet Maj. Gen. S. G. Bunations "Ignad) J. BATE , DICK SON.

Capt. and A. A. G. Official: Chas. A. Gouls, Capt. and A. A. G. fog tf Hoadquartors Military Commandon, Louisville, Kv., Feb. 4, 1864.

HEAD-QUALTERS MILITARY COMMANDOR, LOUISVILLE, KY., January 26th, 1865.

General Orders No. 3.

een discharged.

ngineer on said road vio ating this order, and, if necesigid Instructions an this subject.

pous ble for its right saforcement. All officers and By command of Lt. Col. Thos. B. FAIRLEIGH, 26th Ky

DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY: J SS.

W HEREAS, an information has been fited in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kennucky, on the Zid day of Jannary, A. D. 1865, by Jushna Tevin, Fennure, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kennucky, who presecutes herein in behalf of the United States alleged and July sance that W. W. Western, since the 17th day of July, 1800, has done the acts and committed the offences demonstrated by the 5th and 6th sections of the offences demonstrated by the 5th and 6th sections of the section of the sec

District of Kentucky.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. No.
District of Kentucky.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 2d day of Fabruary, A.
D. 1865, by Joahua Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who presentes hers.

In in behalf of the United States as well as of J. C. Vaapelt, Informer her. In. sgainst two barrels of Apple drawdy, marked A. and ten cases Cavaly Boots, marked S. Allegias in substance that said goods and articles were seased on land in the District of Tennesses on the—
'ay of January A. B., 1805, as forfeited to the United States of Act of Congress and tha pre-dismation of the theorem of the Congress and the pre-dismation of the President of the United States, and saxinst the regulations of the Indied States, and saxinst the regulations of the United States, and saxinst the regulations of the United States of America, and praying process against linearing the partment of the United States. And thus said articles becams thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against linearing that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforested.

Now, there'ore, in presuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivared, 1 do hereby give public unite to all presents claims, and articles or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Loniaville, in and for said Dustri t, on the first day of its next February tenns, the 20th day of Pelmary, A. D. 185, then and there to indepense their claims and to make their allegations in that be also the first day of the next of the Court of the States of State of States of THE UNDERISIONED is unthorized to purtentiation, viz: To be from 15 to 16 hands high, not less than 5 nor more than nine (9) years old, free from all blemishes or vicions tricks, and in all respects good, sound, and serviceable animals, suitable for cavairy purpses, and anbyect to rigid inspection at Lonieville, Ky. Price one hundred and fifty (3)59) dollars each, payment being made in certificates of indehedens, No number less than eight will be received from any party. party.
All parties proposing to ofer animals must file the cath
of allegiance proscribed by Congress before receiving auof allegiance proacribed by congress octors receiving authority to present animals for inspections.

By order of Lient, Col. James A. Ekin, Chf Q. M. Cavalry Bures A. LLEX, AMIA. Q. M. DR. GOLDSMITH MAY BE FOUND AT THE OFFICE door to DE. T. L. CALUWELL Johnson street, next door to the United States Rotel. Office hours & past 2 to 4 P. M. 162m D. R. J. B. BURNS (LATE SURGEON 3D KY. V. I.) respectfully tendere his processional services to the citizens of Louisville. Olff e and residence, 502 Fifth treet, west dide, between Green and Walnut.

Dr. Byrns has practiced medicine fitteen years; three years of that time in the army. Especial attention given to Surgery.

seal of said Court, to me directed and do levers, i, do hereby give public uotice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Lonlaville, in and for said District, on the first day of tenurary term, the 28th day of February, A. D. 1865, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in Fast behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D. JOHNA TRYS. U. S. Attorney.

Dates: January 23, 1865

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